The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,127—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Single Copy .... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ...... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 11th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	340	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1881.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd Aug
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2959	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd „
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril.	2,300	300	24th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. BRITANNIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

The sale of fancy goods, &c., advertised to take place on the 19th and 20th instant, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Bombay, 20th August, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER'S

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0 6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 12 &	1 4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0 12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1 8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0 12
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 20th AUGUST.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GRAND APPEARANCE
OF
THE GUJARATI
NITI DARSHAK NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ELITE AND GENTRY
OF THE
EUROPEAN AND NATIVE COMMUNITIES,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
FOR THE LAST TIME
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDY
OF
KAMSEN and RASIKA,
(which had a run of more than 250 nights),
and the side-splitting and most laughable farce of
DEWALEE DOOKH DARSHAK ;
OR,
THE STUPID AND BLOCKHEAD HINDOO HUSBAND AND HIS CHARMING WIFE.
THE WHOLE TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE GRAND PANTOMIMIC SCENES.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes for four	Rs. 8	Stalls	Re. 1
Stage Boxes for eight	„ 16	Pit Stalls	As. 10
Box	„ 2	Back seats	„ 6
Orchestra Stalls	„ 1-8		

Doors open at 8 p. m., to commence at 9 sharp.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BLOOMFIELD and Co., Rubber-stamp Manufacturers, are at present in Bangalore, and have no agents in the Bombay Presidency ; their late representative, Mr. Bramham, travelling as Mr. Bloomfield, is no longer connected with the firm.

BY order of Messrs. DELMEGE, REID and Co., Colombo, we shall SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY noon, the 27th instant, at our Rooms, on account of the concerned—

The WRECK of the S. S. BRENNUS, as she now lies at Batticaloa, on the East Coast of Ceylon. For information apply to

DELMEGE, REID and Co., Colombo and Galle,
OR
GLENNY and Co., Batticaloa.
Messrs. FORBES & WALKER,
Colombo, August 17, 1881. Auctioneers.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 37-8-0 per share on the old shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 15 per share on the new shares on which Rs. 250 has been paid, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st September next, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 18th August.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1881.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that besides the sale of the goods at the Custom House this day at 11 o'clock forenoon (of which particulars were given in yesterday's papers) there will be a FURTHER SALE of general packages at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY first, the 24th instant, and of liquors at the Jetty shed, Prince's Dock, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon of both days. Particulars of marks and numbers to be afterwards given.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents and Agents for Captain Lee.
Bombay, 20th August, 1881.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1881, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1881.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Essabhoy Ebrahim as a Director of the Company.
IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th instant to 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

DYSENTRODYNE ! DYSENTRODYNE ! !

DYSENTRODYNE, a PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION of an Agreeable Taste, never fails to cure Dysentery, with Blood or Slime, Diarrhœa, or any kind of Bowel Complaint. From one to three doses generally suffice. Its most remarkable feature is that with a marvellously speedy cure it never brings on costiveness. For Dysentery, &c., ask for white labelled, and for Diarrhœa ask for yellow labelled phials. For medical and highly respectable non-medical testimony, opinions of the press, see hand-bills.

Sold at 4 and 8 Ans. per phial by B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, and by all shop-keepers and medicine vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer,
S. B. MOTIWALA,
Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Out of hundreds of certificates a few are given below :—

I have tried Dysentrodyne and found the result very favourable. It is in my opinion worthy of a place in every family medicine-chest.

K. V. Chathu Kutti,
Physician to the Calicut Charitable Dispensary.

My child, aged 3½ years, suffered from Diarrhœa and Dysentery for six weeks. Every possible remedy was tried and failed, and the child was sinking fast. I gave one dose of Dysentrodyne, and the disease was entirely checked. Three hours after I gave a second dose, and again another dose, the child passed a quiet night. No signs of either Dysentery or Diarrhœa. The next morning I gave a fourth dose, and the child was completely cured. I write this a month after his cure. The medicine I shall always thoroughly believe in and the cure was almost miraculous, and it undoubtedly saved the child's life.

(A Captain in a Madras Regiment stationed at Cannanore who objects to attach his name, but it will be given to any gentleman on his applying for it to Mr. Motiwala.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDERS WANTED by TREACHER and Co., Fort Establishment.

PINE, BOARDS, PLANKS, and SPARS for SALE. A fresh quantity just landed. Apply to Messrs. NOWROSJEE CURSETJEE & Co., Tank Bunder.

GENUINE SULPHATE of QUININE by THOMAS WHIFFEN, London, at 7 Rs. per oz. at ROGERS and Co., Chemists.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE, as used by all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, 22nd August, at 1 p. m.

TRABUCOS and Generaal Pel Cigars and Little Devils Cigarettes (without paper) superbly finished, fragrantly flavoured. Howard & Co., Meadow Str.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

TO LET, at Colaba, cool quarters facing the sea, suitable for single gentleman or married couple, board if wanted, terms very moderate. Delta, this paper.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work, for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RE-ESTATE OF THE LATE CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER.—The sales herein take place at the High Court on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m.

WANTED, a Matriculated TEACHER for a Private English School at Poinad, Alibag Taluka, Rs. 25 per mensem. For particulars apply by 21st inst. to Rungarao Raojee Rege, No. 280, Angrias Wady, Girgaum.

LOST OR STOLEN, on the 17th instant, at Barhanpore Bhagal, near clock-tower, Surat, a gold hunting keyless watch, No. 10196, by Rosamond, with chain. Whoever will bring the same to this office, or give such clue as will lead to its recovery, will get a REWARD of Rupees Fifty. Address Z. Y., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row,

CLEARANCE SALE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to announce that they are offering for sale certain items of their

JEWELLERY STOCK

AT HALF THE MARKED PRICES

To make room for the new season's stock shortly expected.

The articles comprise :—

Full Suites—Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-rings				Rs. 300
„ „ Locket, Necklet, and Ear-rings				„ 100
Demi-suites—Brooch and Ear-rings, plain Gold	from Rs.	80	to	„ 100
Demi-suites—Brooch and Ear-rings, jewelled	„ „	50	to	„ 225
Bracelets, plain and jewelled	„ „	100	to	„ 250
Lockets, plain and jewelled	„ „	22-8	to	„ 90
Brooches	„ „	50	to	„ 80
Ear-rings	„ „	25	to	„ 65
Scarf Rings	„ „	18	to	„ 40
„ Pins	„ „	40	to	„ 100
Crosses	„ „	16	to	„ 25
Shirt-studs, plain, engraved and jewelled Gold	„ „	12-8	to	„ 45
Sleeve-links	„ „	30	to	„ 40
Smelling Salts, Bots., Vinaigrettes	„ „	8	to	„ 150
Gold Charms, for attachment to the Watch-chain	„ „	10	to	„ 90

Note.—All the above are marked in plain figures, and will be sold at half price.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE
FORT ESTABLISHMENT
OF
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White
Blue and White
Amber and Black.

Jerseys	Rs 8	8
Caps	„ 1	6
Hose	„ 3	8

Suit Rs. 12-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

Cash Discount Two Annas in the Rupee.

WATSON AND CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24,

ALL REMNANTS

WILL BE OFFERED AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET,
POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 26
„ half hunting „	„ 27

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

Under the Patronage of the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. E. HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE MONSOON DANCE will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 26th August.

PRESIDENT :
Major the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY.

Tickets (which can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.) Volunteer (in uniform) and two Ladies, Rs. 4. Non-Volunteer and two Ladies, Rs. 6.

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. Adjt. B. V. R.
W. M. TENNENT,
Hon. Secretaries.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

SEASON 1881-82.

FLAT AND RIDGE TILES.—In consequence of increasing demand for the well-known "Mission" Mangalore Tiles, the Tile-works have been considerably enlarged, and will be worked by steam, so that the supply may, as far as possible, be equal to the demand.

Mangalore Tiles first introduced in India by the Basel German Evangelical Mission have not yet been equalled, and in point of cheapness, elegance, and durability they stand unsurpassed. "Mission" Tiles are made from the best matured clay, scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly compressed and well burnt, they exclude the damp effectually, and protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm, and dust.

Imitation Tiles have of late appeared in the market, and complaints having reached us that the so-called Mangalore Tiles are not water-tight and proof against damp, it is necessary for all intending purchasers to inquire for the "Mission" Tiles, all of which bear the following Trade Mark :—

BASEL MISSION TILE-WORKS,
MANGALORE,
1865.

SKYLIGHTS AND VENTILATORS are excellent contrivances, and are of very great use where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place, or removed to any other without special provision in the structure of the roof.

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Watercourses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes, from 3 to 7 inches in diameter, length 3 feet (6" size generally in stock).

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles, &c., will, on application, be sent free of charge.

Every facility afforded to Outstation Orders, in respect of packing, carriage, &c., and also by direct shipments from the Factory to any seaport town.

☞ Orders now registered for new season supply, to arrive here in October next.

For Illustrated Price List and any other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Office ; 35, Meadows Street, Fort.
Depôt : Powder Works, Mazagon.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000 (with power to increase).
DIVIDED into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

THE PROSPECTUS and forms of application for the remaining SHARES can be had from the National Bank of India.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co,
No. 6, Apollo Street.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share or 10 per cent. per annum will be PAID on and after the 22nd instant to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 12th August, 1881.

In the Estate of Surgeon-Major JOHN HENRY HUNTER, Army Medical Department, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the above Estate have been granted by the High Court, Bombay, to REGINALD GILBERT, Solicitor, Bombay.

CREDITORS are required to SEND particulars of their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1881, after which date the monies belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Administratrix in Ireland.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1881.

PAYNE AND GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Administrator, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL, POONA.

(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem : including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.

Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.

A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.

Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Poona, 18th July, 1881.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

NOTICE is hereby given that MADHOWRAO DINANATHJEE has contracted to sell to THUCKER GOCULDASS SEWJEE, residing at old Hunooman Cross-lane, House No. 98, All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land, together with pull-down material of stable, standing built thereon, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 36, and new No. 11,285, in the name of the said Madhowrao Dinanathji, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 50 under the name of Anundrao Dinanathji, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west by Malabar Hill, on the north by a vacant ground of Government, and on the south by the property of Premdass Byrajee.

Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, trust or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his house abovementioned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 18th day of Aug. 1881.

ઠાં ગોકુળદાસ શીવજી.

THUCKER GOCULDASS SEWJEE, residing old Hanuman Cross-lane, House No. 98, Purchasers.

BHUNDARWADA WATER WORKS (BOMBAY.)

CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive sealed TENDERS for the supply of about 1,760 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, more or less varying in diameter from 48 inches downwards, as well as for certain other Iron-work.

Delivery to be in Bombay, and the entire quantity is required not later than 31st March, 1882.

Tenders must be received in Bombay on or before 2 P. M. of the 10th of September, 1881, addressed to "The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "Tenders for Pipes."

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, Specification, Drawings, Bill of Quantities, General Directions to Tenderers, and Form of Tender, may be obtained of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten, or of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., on payment of £1 1s.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERENEBYE, wife of EDULJEE SHAPURJEE LAWYER, has contracted to purchase from DADI JEHANGEER, the immoveable property mentioned below. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, at his office, No. 26, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 127, Collector's new No. 986, old survey No. 98 and new survey No. 8148, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 82, all which premises are situate at or on western side of the Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Fort in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Luxumibai, widow of Setteba Salla, partly by the property of Savitribai, widow of Keshev Narayen, partly by the property of Kaikushroo Merwan Irani, and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jehangeer, on or towards the north partly by the house of Babaji Ramji Bhundari, Mahadev Ramjee Bhundari, and Gunput Ramjee Bhundari, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jehangeer, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Rana, and partly by sweepers passage, separating the premises from the properties of Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandoorung Kasinath, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur and other tenants of the said Dadi Jehangeer.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1881.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „ 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

Note.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT

received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-8 „ pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28 0	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
Les Canons	„ 17 0	..
***BRANDY.**		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	Rs. 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From Montheuil Franc Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	(1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4
Do. do. do.	(1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE	(1 doz. qts.)	„ 6 0
EXPORT STOUT	(1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8
Do. do.	(1 doz. pints)	„ 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and [illegible], who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from [illegible] Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton Club."

Carlton Club, [illegible]

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your [illegible] whether the Whiskey you are supplying [illegible] is approved by the Members, the best [illegible] give is that the consumption of this spirit has greatly increased since it has been [illegible] by your Firm. There can be no doubt about the Whiskey being most excellent. It is old and soft, and I may safely [illegible] much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,

ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

Rates for 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	12	20	23
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	8	20	14

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

ALTHOUGH the Bank of England return for the week is comparatively favourable, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities being the same as last Wednesday, 43 per cent., the rate of discount has been advanced from 2½ to 3 per cent., and the outside market has followed in proportion, 3 months' bills being now quoted at 2¾ and 4 months' at 2⅞ per cent. In all probability there are signs of a demand setting in for America in addition to the usual withdrawals for the provinces at this time of year, and if for a time at least nothing over 3 per cent. is established, traders will not have much to grumble at. As was to be expected, stocks are easier, Consols coming ⅛ lower at 100⅜, French Rentes ½ lower at 117¾, and Enfaced Rupee paper ½ down at 84 for Fours and 90⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. The movement in these latter, however, is no doubt more owing to advices from this side than to dearer money, and it is almost a matter for surprise that the drop has not been heavier. The 3½ per cent. sterling Loan maintains its previous value of 103½.

In General Produce Coffee is still unaltered, but Cocoanut-oil has at last taken an upward turn, Ceylon coming 15s. and Cochin 10s. per ton higher. Rapeseed is unchanged; Linseed firm and partially 6d. per quarter higher; Wheat firm and 6d. to 9d. per quarter higher in London for Calcutta qualities, although unchanged in Liverpool for Bombay sorts.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue dull, but the Liverpool Cotton market—travelling on lines of its own as regards supply, and totally irrespective of the actual demand for consumption—has again been strong for Americans, with a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. both on the spot and to arrive. Surats, however, are unaltered with the exception of Omras, which are quoted 1-16d. higher, but the improvement is more nominal than real, as there can be but small supplies of the description available. Good Omra, July-August shipment, is quoted at 5d., but the quality is practically unobtainable.

In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were ⅛ higher at 12¼ cents, November shipments 11 points higher at 10·80 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts	4,000	1,000	1,000
Six days' do.	17,000	6,500	3,800
Total since 1st Sept	5,741,000	4,921,500	4,437,400

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London remains unaltered at 51 9-16d. per oz., but owing to the pressure for money existing here the banks have been rather more anxious sellers, and rates in consequence have advanced 1-32d. per rupee. The demand for remittance is small, and even at the rise there has not been much buying done, and it is not unlikely, therefore, that we may see a further advance, but with the large amount of unallotted Council Drafts which must be available at a price any tendency to a rapid advance would be almost certain to meet with an early check. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	..	..	..1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic..	..	..1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight..	..	..1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	..	..2·11½.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate continues unaltered, but 60 days' sight has dropped to ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT [illegible] has again undergone a serious fall, and the panic—for it can be called nothing else—has been more strongly marked than ever. Fours opened at par, but little was done until Rs. 99½ was touched, after which Rs. 99⅜ and then Rs. 99¼ saw a considerable amount of paper change hands. At the latter figure, however, buyers took courage and before the close the quotation recovered to Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half have not been largely dealt in and the quotation nominally is Rs. 109.

As regards the future the feeling continues as uncertain as ever. People who announced their intention of buying at par now give Rs. 98, and in some instances Rs. 97 as their limit, and it is very evident that nothing like a legitimate tone rules the market. The lightness in money prevents any but the strongest holders from keeping aloof from selling, and it remains to be seen whether anything like the present level will induce the Banks and real investors to come to the front as buyers. On its merits paper now cannot be far wrong, and we are inclined to think buyers hence forward will do better than sellers, but it is impossible to say with the scare which now prevails that we have actually touched the lowest point.

SHARES.—The market has again been very weak, little business has been transacted, and the tendency of rates has been all in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 730. In Land Companies, Colabas are Rs. 30 lower at Rs. 960, Port Cannings depressed at Rs. 205. Press shares are dull with a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars and Rs. 20 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares have been considerably pressed for sale and are Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 lower all round.

[illegible] has met a somewhat more active enquiry [illegible] for the time of year a moderate business has been done at, in some cases, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy advance.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value, although strong at previous top prices.

FREIGHTS are firm. We have not heard of any fresh charters, nor are rates for steamers on the berth really higher, but there can be no doubt that the enquiry for tonnage is considerably in excess of the supply.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but that is all that can be said for them. There is a moderate enquiry to arrive, but not at prices which admit of orders being put through to any material extent.

COALS are firm. One firm is offering to sell for future shipment at within about 8 annas per ton of ready prices, but others hold aloof, the demand on the other side by the public companies making the shipping cost a long way in excess of anything obtainable here.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal......	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank............	40,000	28⅓	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	470
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	26
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	940
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	295
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	180
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,700
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	100	50	105
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	141
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	690
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,100
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,000
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	900
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	700
Ditto (New issue) ..	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,235
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,080
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,950
Mahaluksmi	1,000	1,000	500	..	650
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,640
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	267½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,355
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,155
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,245
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	870
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	480
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,250
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	770
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	940

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	160	590
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,415
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	395
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,100 noml.
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	2
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	865
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	16	..	noml. 16
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	25	..	noml. 22

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S gun-boat Dryad, 1,620 tons, Captain Hext, sailed on the 18th instant for Muscat.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (5th August), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (8th August), with a general cargo and Mr. W. Saunder, 18 first and second class, and 64 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Glasgow (19th July), via Liverpool, with two Parsees as passengers, and the following cargo:—2,351 packages piece-goods, 769 boxes brandy, 407 bales twist, 35 packages steel, 54 packages nails, 50 cases copper, 4 cases umbrellas, 183 bars iron, 1,002 bundles iron hoops, 400 bundles nail rod iron, 75 cases slates, 5 packages colour and paints, 112 casks beer, 5 cases glass, 37 packages wine and spirits, 100 packages red-lead, 125 packages lead-ore, 150 cases brass, 20 packages sulphuric acid, 10 packages nitric acid, 10 bales canvas, 6 cases whisky, 25 cases tobacco, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain J. Thyne, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool (19th July), with Mr. E. Johnson as a passenger, and the fallowing cargo:—1,149 packages piece-goods, 111 bales twist, 12 cases wine and spirits, 415 boxes soap, 25 casks beer, 15 cases sewing-machine, 39 packages glass-ware, 15 packages lead sheets, 100 packages sulphuric acid, 43 packages colour and paints, 29 packages papers, 10 cases chemicals, 2 packages varnish, 4 cases leather, 51 packages porter, 7 packages screws, 9 cases umbrellas, 7 cases glass, 11 packages ropes, 7 packages medicines, 9 packages wool, 250 packages red-lead, 75 cases slates, 108 packages nails, 4 packages corks, 75 packages turpentine, 40 cases talc, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Clan Fraser (s)....	Thyne	Liverpool, July 19.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchison ..	Glasgow, July 19.
19	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug. 8.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Doert	Jeddah, Aug. 5.
	Yarkand	Callander ..	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
18	H. M. S. Dryad ..	Hext........	Muscat.
19	Calcutta (s)........	Davison	Kurrachee.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Aden.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Menzaleh, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Florence, to Antwerp.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
15 Onward ....outer ......Coconada, Aug. 10.
Psyche ....Patmore ....Mossel Bay, July 11.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
17 Chinsura (s)........ .... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
17 Himalaya (s)...... ...... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Lamont (s)—25 cases port wine, Hormusjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Janet Court—25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Surat (s)—15 qr. casks wine, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—6 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—18 cases glassware, Moosa Sulleman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—155 cwts myrabolams, Nensee Peraj; 13½ cwts colombo-roots and 27½ cwts orchilla weed, Morarjee Lalljee; 100 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Javutt; 50 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 300 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 29 balestwist waste, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 90 bales wool and 5 bales rags, Goculdass Toolsidass; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 49 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Brittannia (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.
Assyria (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 93 bales twist waste, Khulfanbhoy Damany.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy (s)—225 bags wheat and 463 packages mother-of-pearl shells, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton (s)—4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 35,100 cwts rapeseed and 20,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Menzaleh (s)—1,969½ cwts groundnuts, 9,862½ cwts wheat 10,000 cwts poppyseed and 9,950 cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzer Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—1 case tortoise shells, B. Ferozshaw and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—1 case tortoise shells B. Ferozshaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—800 cwts wheat and 900 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.
Darien (s)—1,000½ cwts mowraflower, L. Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran (s)—69 cwts coffee, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Tehcran (s)—1 case silk, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—S. and T. and A. and H.—Part heard.
382-77—Hearn C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and other vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie L. and O.
525-80—Nanu and H—Muncherjee Jewanjee Punthucky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthucky—Payne and G.
68-80—Crawford and B—S. de Esperance and others vs L. de Souza and others—Tobin and R.
19-81—Smith and F—Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta vs Maneckbai and others.
189-79—H. Bicknell—Itcharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T., and A. and H.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Jugmohundass Munguldass vs Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy and another—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

532-80—Jefferson B. and D—Runchordass Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee—H. Bicknell.
375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dewkabai vs Nanbai and others—R. M. Sayan and H. Bicknell—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Thatcher, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ootacamund.

AUGUST 19.

Heathcote, Col., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Malygaum.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

O'Donnell, Lieut., 15th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Thull Chotialee.
O'Donnell, 2nd Lieut., Prince Albert Light Infantry, on leave, to Satara.
Thatcher, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Baillie, Lieut., 24th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Quetta.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 12.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th N. I.—Capt. H. A. Sawyer, S. C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H. E., to officiate as Wing Comdr., with effect from date of joining, vice Cook, seconded.

43rd N. I.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V. C., 2nd in Comd. 16th N. I. (on furlough), to be Comdt., vice Pond, vacated on attaining Col's allowances.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Evans, 2nd in Comd., who will revert to regtl. duty from the Seconded list, to officiate as Comdt., during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to appoint Capt. W. C. Hood, 2nd Batn. R. W. Surrey Regt, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Q. M. G., Lahore divn., with effect from the 26th July, vice Major G. K. Shaw, relieved.

Capt. H. V. Hunt, R. A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Meean Meer, for duty with C Baty. 4th Brigade.

Capt. A. L. Lane, R. A., is directed to proceed from Jubbulpore to Peshawar, and join O. Baty. 5th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

The Norfolk Regt. (late 9th Foot)—Capts. F. T. R. Hamilton, 1st Batn., and D. Dickinson, 2nd Batn.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to confer on the following non-commissioned officers the medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5 on discharge, for the year ending 31st March:—

Sergts. (now Sub-Condr.) J. Winn, Sergt. (now Sub-Condr.) C. Lightening, Sergt. (Offg. Sub-Condr.) John Brown, Sergt. James Quinn, Comst. Dept.; Garrn. Sergt. Major T. Cooper and Garrn. Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. Mason, Fort William; Sergt. Major E. Murphy, Gymnastic Instr., Umballa; Drum Major G. Franklyn, 41st N. I.; Magazine Sergt. J. Toohey, Ordce. Dept.; Drum Major W. Inniss, 13th N. I.; Barrack Sergt. M. Walsh, Dalhousie.

The following orders are confirmed:—

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Regtl. order, dated 21st July, re-constructing as follows, the committee of paymastership, consequent on the absence on sick leave of Paymaster Maunsell:—President—Capt. D. A. G. C. Graham; Members—Lieuts. P. H. H. Massy and B. N. Heywood-Jones.

1st Batn. Border Regt.—Batn. order, dated 1st July, appointing Lieut. J. G. S. Morrice, Asst. Instr. and to officiate as Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 1st June, during the absence on leave of Lieut. R. W. H. Macdonald.

13th B. L.—Regtl. order, dated 29th June, making the following appointments, with effect from the 26th April.

Major J. S. Irvine, Offg. Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Macnaghten, officiating as Comdt.

Major H. E. Ryves to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Pennington, on furlough.

Major D. H. Thompson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Ryves.

The leave on private affairs to England, from the 16th April to the 15th October granted to Lieut. (Adjt.) E. B. McInnis, 9th Lancers, is extended to the 15th Dec.

The leave on medical certificate to England, from the 5th Feb. to the 5th August granted to Lieut. G. B. Lempriere, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regt., late 77th Foot, is extended to the 5th Dec. on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Batn. Suffolk Regt. (late 1-12th Foot)—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) W. T. Baker, to remain at Rawal Pindi, from the 16th Oct. to the 20th Dec. 1880, on medical certificate, in extension of the general leave, from the 29th May to the 15th Oct. granted him by the General Officer commanding the Peshawar district.

I. M. D.—Surg. S. F. Bigger, to Rawal Pindi and Cashmere, or the Murree hills, from the 12th Feb. to the 12th Aug. on medical certificate.

Surg. L. A. Waddell, to Murree, from the 27th June to the 6th Aug. on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 13.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

26th N. I.—Surg. Major J. W. Johnston, M. D., to the medical charge of the regt., vice Surg. Major A. K. Reed, deceased.

37th N. I.—Surg. Major J. MacN. Fleming, M. D., to the medical charge of the regt., vice Surgeon Major T. P. Wright, deceased.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. S. Lye, Rl. Irish Regt. (late 18th Foot), is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battn. of his regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. W. S. D. Liardet, Leicestershire Regt. (late 17th Foot), is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad to join the 2nd batn. of his regt. into which he has recently been promoted.

Qr. Mr. J. Linford, 1st Battn. York and Lancaster Regt. (late 65th Foot), who, under instructions from the Horse Guards, was released from duty on the 23rd July preparatory to being retired from the service on attaining the age of 58 years, is permitted to proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. V. R. Rae, West Yorkshire Regt. (late 14th Foot), is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st batn. of his regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, before the quarterly committees held on the 4th July, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani:—Capt. F. B. J. Jerrard, 1st Bn. Halifau Regt.; Lieuts. G. M. Porter, R. E., W. E. Hill, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusrs.; W. H. Cornish, 1st Bn. Halifax Regt.; S. F. Biddulph, on probation 19th N. I., 1st Bn. Cumberland Regt.; H. S. FitzGerald, on probation 9th B. C., 1st Bn. Durham Lt. Infy.; Lance Corpls. A. W. Marshall, 1st Bn. Halifax Regt., W. Watts, 4th Bn. King's Rl. Rifle Corps; Private G. Tacchi, 8th Hussars.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Brigade order, dated 15th July, appointing Col. W. R. Martin, 38th N. I., on return from leave, to assume command of the station in the absence of the general officer commanding on inspection duty.

10th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated 1st Aug., appointing Capt. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode to officiate as Interpr., with effect from the 25th July, vice Liddell, on leave.

1st Batn. Leicestershire Regt. (late 1-1 17th Foot).—Regtl. order, dated 26th July, appointing Capt. and Bt. Major F. S. S. Brind to officiate as Interpr. with effect from 23rd idem, vice Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, appointed a probationer for the Bl. S. C., there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. (late 65th Foot).—Regtl. order, dated 23rd July, appointing 2nd Lieut. E. J. Carter to officiate as Qrmr., vice Linford, relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. A.—Major J. F. Free, (No. 1 Mountain Baty., 8th Brigade) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt. (late 81st Foot).—Lieut. J. H. Young (Wing officer on probation 7th N. I.), to Calcutta, from date of availing himself of it, to the 30th Oct., to study the native languages.

1st Batn. Durham L. I.—Lieut. H. G. Way, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation, 13th M. N. I.), to Madras, from the 23rd April to the 23rd Oct., to study the native languages.

3rd B. C.—Lieut. Col. A. R. D. Mackenzie, (late 1st European Lt. C.,) to remain at Naini Tal, from the 9th July to the 10th Oct., on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, in extension of ninety days' privilege leave from the 10th April granted him by the general officer commanding Lahore division.

A. M. D.—Surg. Major O. Owen, to the hills, from the 18th Feb. to the 24th Oct., on medical certificate, prior to departure for Europe on termination of his tour of service. (This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 11th April.)

I. M. D.—Surg. D. P. McDonald, (in medical charge 17th B. C.,) to Nani Tal, from the 15th Aug. to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified:—

R. A.—Lieut. G. Osborne (No. 6 Baty, 11th Brigade), 7 months.

1st Batn. Durham L. I. (late 68th Foot).—Major G. K. Shaw, 6 months.

2nd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (late 78th Foot).—Capt G. W. R. M. Waugh, 12 months.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon............Aug. 25th.....1h. 36·5m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 20	....	5 44	6 22	9 11m 8 43 a	2 3m 3 30 a
Sun. 21	10th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 44	6 22	9 51m 9 39 a	3 0m 4 9 a
Mon 22	....	5 44	6 21	10 22m 10 18 a	3 43m 4 35 a
Tu. 23	....	5 45	6 20	10 52m 10 53 a	4 16m 4 58 a
Wed 24	....	5 45	6 19	11 19m 11 24 a	4 [illegible] 5 20 a
Thr. 25	....	5 45	6 18	11 45m 11 54 a	5 12m 5 42 a
Fr. 26	....	5 45	6 18	0 11 a ..	5 39m 6 5 a

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOODE—August 11th, at Godhra, Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency, the wife of R. F. Goode, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son, prematurely, still-born.

DEATH.

GOODE—August 13th, at Godhra, Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency, the wife of R. F. Goode, B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

IT is not easy to understand the grounds of the attack made upon Dr. Blaney for doing all in his power to carry through, as chairman of the Town Council, the scheme for the drainage of this city to which the Corporation has definitely given its sanction. It is true that Dr. Blaney did not, and we presume does not, think the scheme referred to is the best that could have been adopted. But it shows a curious notion of municipal procedure to hold, as our correspondent "O. E." maintained, that, for that reason, Dr. Blaney is, or ought to think himself, incapable of lending aid to the city in carrying out a scheme which was unfortunate enough at the outset to encounter his opposition. Controversies must end at some time; and as the Council and Corporation are elective bodies, and not, like the English Cabinet, from whose procedure the analogies we deprecate are somewhat absurdly drawn, a body gathered together for administrative work by one of their own number, it becomes the duty of every member loyally to strive to give effect to the decision of the majority. Any other theory, and more particularly the one put forward gravely by "O. E.," would substitute for our two civic bodies a series of transformation *tableaux* of the most bewildering character. If Dr. Blaney is to resign because the Corporation differed from him on the sewage question he will not go alone. It can only be a very ingenious member of either of the two bodies who has never been in a minority. Even Mr. Nowrozjee could only persuade a limited number of his colleagues that the Malabar Hill Reservoir wah utterly incapable of holding water. He was in a minority: and the reservoir, we may say in passing, is still up to its work. But we hope Mr. Nowrozjee has no intention of sending in his resignation, even if he has been proved wrong. If that sort of thing were to become the fashion Mr. Barrow would soon be left by individuals too highminded to meddle in matters they had not been able to have settled in their own way, to manage the Municipal business himself. That the business might perhaps not suffer on that account is a thought to which we do not wish to give place for a moment. It might be difficult to get rid of it.

WE have received the Procés Verbaux of the Monetary Conference lately held in Paris. It will be remembered that this is the third international Conference held in that city within a few years to discuss monetary questions. The first was in 1867, when Louis Napoleon exerted himself to secure monetary uniformity; the second was in 1878, when the United States alone urged bi-metallism on the unwilling nations. In this the third Conference the loss of her gold has forced France to join with America in supporting the general adoption of bi-metallism. There was certainly good reason to believe that two such nations as France and the United States, with the means at hand of knowing intimately the views of the various Governments, had reasonable anticipations of a successful issue of the Conference. It would appear now that they went into it quite blindly; and the whole result of the movement is what one of the members, perhaps sarcastically, compliments his co-members on having obtained, "*des contributions précieuses au progrès de la science économique.*" Those valuable contributions to economic science will, however, be but a poor substitute for bi-metallism to the supporters of the latter theory. It is true that a strong feeling in favour of bi-metallism is growing, and rapidly, in England, and that the Conference is only adjourned to April next; but strongly as we have advocated the use of both gold and silver as necessary to the convenience of the world, and much as we would have been glad to have that system adopted, we must confess to a fear that England's adhesion, if it comes at all, will come too late. There can be no doubt that bi-metallism would have relieved the present commercial and industrial depression at home, as the present restricted use of silver, compared with that of former years, is one great cause of the commercial depression in England. It prevents the free spread of the manufactures in silver-using States, and it encourages the shipment of breadstuffs from those States, and thus diminishes the profits of the English farmer. In his speech at the Conference M. Cernuschi said: "England never departs from her traditions but with the greatest caution; she requires ten years to make an economic change." Ten years have nearly passed since England began to feel the effects of the demonetization of silver. "Already land is thrown out of cultivation, and manufactures have ceased or been greatly curtailed, because the produce of that land, or that manfacture, fetches a reduced price, owing to the appreciation of gold and the demonetization of silver. The reduced price is no longer sufficient to repay the farmer, or afford a profit to the manufacturer. Wages sink but very slowly, if at all, with a fall in prices, and the employers of labour, both agricultural and industrial, still pay the same wages that they did when prices were higher, and yet receive a diminished return for the profits of that labour. These are the effects of a contracted currency."

If bi-metallism continue to gain ground in England, as we believe it will, and the name of other influential converts be added to those of Messrs. Grenfell and Gibbs, it is possible that there will still be a chance for the remonetization of silver. It is true that France has gained 100,000,000 francs of gold since the beginning of the year: but this was not fresh gold brought into the country; it was the result of the orders of the Government at the beginning of the year that the officers should pay all gold coming to them into the branches of the Bank of France, instead of, as before, remitting to the Government Treasury. The object of Government was to avoid the necessity of the Bank of France raising its rate of interest, and thus depressing trade. These orders have now, however, been withdrawn, and the gold is to return to the Treasury. We see, therefore, no reason to doubt that France will be as ready next April as she is now to adopt bi-metallism; the use of silver with gold is one of her old traditions, and excepting a few doctrinaires, all her leading men, and without doubt the whole of the people of France, are strong bi-metallists. America is more independent in this matter than any nation on earth; but her production of silver, which is about equal to that of her gold, will always be a matter of interest to the Government,—and, what is more important, the Americans believe in an abundant supply of money. They contend that silver is needed to increase the currency of the world; that increased currency means cheap money; and that cheap money means more railways, more industries, larger trade, higher wages, increased value of property, and everything which tends to increase the comfort and the happiness of the people at large. It has been with this view that they have been fighting so long in the cause of silver remonetization. And whether they draw away more or less of European gold in the coming season, we believe that next April will see them as ready as now to join with the other nations in bi-metallism. But America will only do so if England joins; she will not for a moment entertain the idea of bearing the burden with France only to assist her. In writing of the Italian loan, the leading New York financial newspaper states: "Were we to enter into that crazy bi-metallic league without the co-operation of England and Germany, in that case these two nations, which have, according to the cable despatch, now subscribed for this Italian loan, would (if payment were still demanded in gold) have the power, and exercise it too (not by physical force, but under a natural law), of illustrating at our expense the workings of our folly." While, therefore, any hope of the United States joining France in re-establishing silver may be at once abandoned, we may be sure that if England and Germany are converted to bi-metallism, the United States will still be ready to join in a movement which she believes to be for the best interest of the commerce and the manufactures of the world at large.

In place of bi-metallism pure and simple there would seem to be a way of enhancing the value of silver which has not as yet received much attention from the friends of that metal. To a certain extent Germany, at the Conference, offered to assist silver in this direction, namely, by withdrawing the smallest gold pieces, and by substituting silver in their place. In a statement prepared by Mr. Probyn, and presented to the Conference by Lord Reay, figures are given which show that a large opening might be made for the use of silver were all the leading nations ready to suffer the slight inconvenience of increasing the area of silver and diminishing that of gold. Under this arrangement the small gold pieces would be withdrawn and silver substituted in their stead, and the combined amount of such silver which would be used in thus increasing the subsidiary coinage of all the leading States is very large. A statement put in at the Conference by the German delegate showed that about £24,000,000 of gold had been absorbed in 5 and 10-mark pieces. In England there are about £18,000,000 worth of half-sovereigns in circulation. In America there are £12,000,000 of 2 and 3-dollar (8 shilling and 12 shilling) notes. The value of the 10-franc gold pieces of France is not given; but the total of the four nations would probably amount to 70 millions sterling of small gold pieces and of paper money which, if withdrawn, must have their place taken by silver. Such withdrawal would be, of course, accompanied by an extension of the limit for which silver is made a legal tender, and a legitimate demand would be given which would immediately enhance its value. There would be one great gain to the several countries, in the saving of the very heavy loss now suffered by the abrasion of the small gold coins. Even, therefore, if the Conference in April next could do nothing more, this proposed action would largely increase the price of silver, and then the reduction of the difference between the value of gold and that of silver would of itself make bi-metallism a less formidable matter than it appears to many at present. Meantime India is making the most of the depreciated rupee. The quantity of wheat which is shipping to the Continental and British ports is something enormous. Against the largest export from Bombay heretofore of 40,000 tons in one year, the shipment of the present year promises to reach the large quantity of 400,000 tons! And this is but one of the many articles of produce of this country which are going in rapidly increasing quantities to Europe. Meantime the rate of interest at home has already begun to rise, and when the cotton and wheat begin to come in large quantities from the United States, the rate must go still higher to protect England's gold, and a similar course must be followed on the Continent: and Europe will soon suffer the effects of mono-metallism in a contracted currency, lower prices, restricted manufactures, and a diminished trade.

THE controversy between the Jesuits and Freemasons which continues to smoulder in the pages of the *Times of India* is more prolific of smoke than flame. Indeed, it would be difficult to say anything new on this well-worn theme. The world has long since made up its mind as to the practical evil and good wrought by the Jesuits, and even a Pascal could hardly now excite much interest by a critical examination of their speculative teaching. The belief in their superhuman cleverness and malignity has long since died out, and they are now everywhere recognised as the most zealous portion of the Catholic clergy, the Imperial Guard of Catholicism, and nothing more. The proofs which "Nemesis" offers that they explicitly taught a doctrine so nakedly repulsive to the human conscience as the doctrine that "the end justifies the means" are not decisive. The Jesuits would hardly have earned a reputation for consummate craft if they had exposed their cards with this child-like confidence. The "means" and the "end" in the passages he alleges are obviously means and ends approved by the moral law, and none other. The doctrine of "probability," the doctrine, that is, that any act is under certain circumstances permissible which some "approved" writer has countenanced, gave, indeed, a most dangerous latitude to all interpretations of the moral law; and a Jesuit of the seventeenth century would have been unworthy of his name and calling if he had failed to find authority for almost any act which favoured the good cause. It is against this aspect of their teaching that the inimitable raillery of Pascal is principally directed. And yet the doctrine of "probability," like nearly all the Jesuit doctrines, has a rational and positive side which contrasts favourably with the unbending rigidity of most systems of theological morality. It is a doctrine which all sensible men follow, up to a certain point. But it was a dangerous doctrine when associated with a vast and complex system of casuistry, and a body of ends which it is difficult to harmonise with the human conscience and reason, until these have been first thoroughly tamed by discipline and drugged with superstition. It is one thing to follow in doubtful cases the example of men who are "probably" wiser than ourselves, and another thing to ransack the folios of the casuists for an *ex post facto* justification of acts which are more than doubtful. If the Jesuits in some countries have never done this, then the whole European world outside their own convents is under a complete and unexplained illusion about their conduct and teaching.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

THE BORE.

No one has yet written, or is likely to write, a history of the bore, though, like the behemoth, he must have existed in ante-deluvian ages. It is quite possible that by the time Methusaleh reached his nine hundredth birthday he may have contracted a habit of telling his favourite stories over and over again in a manner calculated to weary, if not to irritate, his best friends. Job's three friends have passed into a proverb; and to this day they have many imitators, who like nothing better than to gather round a sick friend (who can't escape them), and tell him his faults in that perfectly candid fashion which so nearly drove the patient man of old mad. Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," however much we may delight in him now that we can read his story at our leisure, must have been the most fearful bore to that unlucky wedding guest.

He holds him with his glittering eye,—
The wedding guest stood still,
And listens like a three-year child:
The mariner hath his will.

The wedding guest sat on a stone,
He cannot choose but hear;
And thus spoke on that bright-eyed man,
The bright-eyed mariner.

* * * * * * * *

"Higher and higher every day,
Till over the mast at noon."
The wedding guest here beat his breast,
For he heard the loud bassoon.

And Coleridge himself—with all reverence be it said—was apt to be somewhat of a bore on occasions. Who does not remember how the great mystic, when out for a walk one morning in the neighbourhood of Highgate, spied a friend who was hurrying off to attend to some business, and straightway seized him by the button of his coat and held him fast? In vain did the friend plead an engagement. Coleridge held him fast, and poured forth one of those brilliant monologues for which he was famous. At last the friend, in despair, cut off the button which Coleridge had between his thumb and finger, and fled. Returning two hours afterwards, he found Coleridge still standing in the same spot, and still holding fast to the button, while he declaimed sentence after sentence, under the firm impression that his auditor was still there.

In this country the bore is various, and one of the most common and best known is the shikaring bore. And here be it noted that the shikaring bore is by no means to be confounded with the shikaree. The shikaree may be defined as a man who slays wild animals. The shikaring bore is a man who talks about slaying wild animals: which is a very different thing. Or to put it in another way, the shikaree kills tigers, and the shikaring bore tells stories of killing them. It is related of a man of this latter kind that he had a favourite story of some shooting exploit which he was never happy until he had narrated in all its amplitude of detail. No matter what company he was in, or what was the subject of conversation, he was bound to introduce his anecdote. In the midst of a general talk of books or politics, he would suddenly say, "Hush!" in a startled manner. In the immediate pause that followed, and while every eye was fixed on him, he would say, "I thought I heard the report of a gun, but perhaps I was mistaken: however, *now that we are on the subject of shooting*, I remember when I was out after big game in——" and then, like the Ancient Mariner, he would relieve himself of the burden of his tale. The shikaring bore affects a style of dress in harmony with his conversation. When you meet him out for his morning ride, he is clad in a brown shikar suit, with untanned boots, and his whip rests upon his thigh as though it were his hunting spear. His bungalow is hung round with the trophies of the chase, and though his detractors profess to know how much he paid for his biggest tiger-skin, yet considering how exact and minute is the legend attached to each of these memorials of his prowess, and how often he has repeated the said legends, it is hard to call in question their accuracy. It must be confessed that some shikaring stories are a little hard to believe. There is, for instance, that one which relates how a man was chased down a mountain-side by a bear he had wounded; how, when he was half way down the mountain side, he stumbled and was precipitated headlong down a dark abyss, black as the mouth of Jehannum; how, after falling a long time, he appeared to alight on something soft and downy, as though it had been a feather-bed; how this soft substance gently and gradually rose up, and bearing him aloft, deposited him safely on the hill side; and how he then saw that he had fallen on a vast mass of bats, which, startled by the unwonted intrusion, had risen to the mouth of the abyss to see what the deuce was the matter. This story may of course be true, and the sagacity of the bat is notorious; but still I must confess to have always received it with a certain amount of caution.

Another common type of the bore in this country is, what I shall call for want of a better term, "the familiar bore." This is the gentleman who, before he has known you three days, calls you by your Christian name, takes an extraordinary interest in yourself and your whole family, tells you his history from childhood, and is much hurt if you in your turn don't call him Jack or Tom or Harry—whichever his name may be—and gush to him in similar fashion. But there is one thing always to be noticed about the familiar bore. His friendship, like the fabled bean-stalk, grows up in a day, flourishes in full vigour for a week, and then suddenly collapses. Even more: you find to your surprise that the man who was your bosom friend yesterday, who called you by the familiar name of your childhood, and whose affection for you knew no bounds, is ready to cut you to-day, and walks the other way if he sees you coming. In fact, the best thing about the familiar bore is the extreme shortness and uncertainty of his friendships.

I suspect that a great many of us are acquainted with the man who is haunted with the idea that Englishmen are really Israelites, being, in fact, the ten lost tribes of Israel. The theory appears a little perplexed and involved. Nor is it apparent what is to be the result supposing the case proved; but of the ardour and vehemence of its supporters, there can be no doubt. If you are unfortunately button-holed by a disciple of this new theory as you sit after dinner in the verandah, quietly smoking a cheroot, you will find yourself listening to a flood of talk from which you will be lucky to escape by midnight; and your dreams that night will be a frightful medley of Noah's ark, the Queen of Sheba, Tara's Hall, and King Solomon. Next morning your friend will send you over a couple of dozen tracts, and two or three volumes, which he will beg you to read and record your opinion of. It must be owned that this bore is very often a most good-natured, kindly man, and all the harm one wishes him is that Government would handsomely fit out an expedition composed of people who think as he does, appoint him to command it, and send them all to look after these same lost tribes.

Very touchy people who are always taking offence at nothing, and imagining slights where none are intended, abound in Wonderland, and are great nuisances as well as great bores. Walpole, in his famous letters, states as a fact that Lord Fane kept his bed for six weeks because the Duke of Newcastle had subscribed himself as "your humble servant," instead of "your *very* humble servant," in an official letter addressed to his Lordship. If touchy men in Wonderland would take to their beds when they fancy themselves slighted, it would be a great comfort, because then one would be well rid of them: but so far from doing this, they tell every one at the club, the gymkhana, on the mall, and everywhere how shamefully Smith has treated them, or how infamously Jones behaved in not saying good morning in the badminton shed.

In conclusion, it is to be observed that all bores are of the male sex. No lady can ever be a bore. Also that the bores herein depicted by no means are exclusively military, but belong to all classes of the Wonderland community, as everybody must be aware.

SUB.

REVIEWS.

JAIL HYGIENE.*

THIS little book is partly destructive, and in part constructive. It is the first inasmuch as it is a fresh cry of condemnation against the prison diet introduced by the Jail Conference. This feature has now not much originality, for the "conference diet" has been condemned by great and small, from the Secretary of State for India that speaketh in Parliament to the hospital assistant who watched its anæmic effects. It is very rarely that Governors and Lieutenant-Governors venture to criticise in such unmistakeable terms the work of Government. They like to feel so very safe first. But "where they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful." One noticeable feature in connexion with the present work is that, although it is based on experience acquired in a province in which the prison diet has been tried, the province is one from which we believe that no official condemnation of the diet has as yet emanated. Such a condemnation is, however, always a matter of gradual evolution, and the stage of full maturity may not yet have been reached. There is the first stage of utter incredulity, in which no explanation is considered necessary, and the evidence simply disbelieved. Then comes the stage in which facts which can no longer be disregarded are explained, or, it may be, explained away. Before admitting, for example, that a diet as laid down is unfit or insufficient, there is the obvious alternative that the diet as laid down has not reached the prisoners; in other words, that the jail officials are dishonest. "We are not angels here, nor shall be;" but the length to which this argument may be pushed is amusingly illustrated at p. 106 of this book. A jail medical official is quoted as saying that he never heard of scurvy in a jail in the months of September or October without suspecting the honesty of the jail officials. It is curious, as Mr. Hume points out, that dishonesty should be so prevalent among jail officials just at that time. It is, however, noteworthy, as he also points out, that this is the very time of the year when physiological causes render the human frame more liable than at other times to feel the effects of an insufficient dietary.

The report of the Conference on the subject of diet is singularly meagre, being summed up in five paragraphs which cover a page-and-a-half of tolerably large type. They say that they were guided almost entirely by the opinions of the medical members of the Conference, members who might presumably have been expected not to err on the side of insufficiency. Another fact which had influence with the Conference was that in the N.-W. Provinces prisoners maintain their health on a dietary which is very moderate in quantity, and still more restricted as to quality: whence they inferred that "some change in the direction of reduction might be made without risk in other parts of India." The figures which warrant this inference are to be found, if anywhere, in an appendix containing a statement showing the sickness and mortality, and another statement giving the diet scales in force in ten provinces of British India. These figures certainly seem to show that the jail population suffered most in Bengal and the Central Provinces, and on the other hand that their health was best in Bombay and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. It might, therefore, have been supposed that the diet scale of one of the latter provinces would, *cæteris paribus*, have formed a better standard than that of the N.-W. Provinces, where for thirteen years the percentage of sick was higher than in five other provinces, and where the percentage of deaths, exclusive of deaths from cholera, was exceeded by five provinces only out of the ten. Not only did the Conference quote in their support a dietary which, although moderate in quantity and "restricted as to quality," does not seem to have been eminently successful, but they proceeded further and cut down to 4 oz. the 6½ oz. of pulse allowed in the N.-W. Provinces jails. There should have been a scientific analysis of the proposed diet: possibly there may have been, but it is not published with their report, although it is published in the work before us. This work is of course intended mainly for the use of the medical profession; but it is a mistake to take for granted, as the Conference seem to have done, if they ever made an analysis, that a simple statement of such a kind is one of those things which no man can understand. All that is wanted is a comparative statement showing the exact amount of each component necessary to keep a man in health, and the amount of each component which the proposed diet scale contains. Such a statement is given at p. 40 of this work, and had it been given by the Conference, it would have shown how very near the wind they were proposing to sail. It might not have prevented the adoption of their diet-scale; such a course would have been too premature a discounting of the result of their labours. But it would have shown the necessity for a wide discretion being vested in the hands of the medical officer in charge of each jail in which the diet scale was introduced. It is a drawback inevitable in India that the *ipse dixit* of official opinion receives so little support or exposure from able independent criticism. We therefore congratulate the author that in frank and fearless fashion he has ventured into the field, and can only regret that he had not a larger store from which to draw the arms of argument. The limited range of his experience is a fact admitted by himself in his preface; and, truth to say, beside being a critique on the Conference diet-scale, the book at times reads very like a special indictment of the management of the Akola Central Jail. Whether this jail in particular was worse or [illegible] than the "general mean average" central jail, we have no means of saying; nor is the point in question. It is of course enough for the author that it was sufficiently mismanaged to afford him arguments for his purpose. Mercutio's wound was "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door," but "'twas enough, 'twould serve."

If we have confined our remarks to the chapters on diet it is because we think they form the most valuable part of the work. The treatment of the subject is scientific, based on honest work at the desk and in the ward. The other parts of the work, however, merit attention. The formation of dining messes in which the members are classified according to requirements is, if feasible, a good suggestion. When a diet-scale is framed for a man of average weight it is *primâ facie* inadequate for a bigger man. This is, however, an oversight which jail cooks are often supposed to correct by their increased attentions to the men of good caste. (The social status of a caste can be estimated roughly by the average weight of its adult male members.) But the jail cooks unfortunately forget that in rectifying the mistakes of Government, as far as big criminals are concerned, they are thereby aggravating those mistakes (or even creating them) to the damage of the smaller fry.

In his chapter on ventilation we notice that the author states that in calculating the cubic space allotted to each prisoner no height above 12 feet should be counted. On this point, however, he was anticipated by the Conference, who suggested 14 feet as the limit.

We trust that "Jail Hygiene" will serve the purpose intended, and will direct medical officers in charge of jails to a more critical analysis of the wants and shortcomings, or the benefits and natural advantages, of their respective charges. Local wants and habits vary, and forbid the assumption that any one invariable scale of diet can be laid down for so varied a class as the criminals throughout India. The data on which our theories are formed are, it must be remembered, data obtained by experiments on European stomachs and digestive organs. The abilities and requirements of the native frame have never yet, we believe, been made the subject of precise and exhaustive physiological experiment; and until this has been done we doubt whether the empirical method formerly in use is not likely to produce a better diet-scale than an *à priori* argument based to some extent upon false or insufficient premisses. We believe that we are not at variance from our author on this point: we take it, on the other hand, that the institution of such a series of experiments is a result which he and others of the profession would most gladly welcome.

We trust that the success of "Jail Hygiene" in India will afford a sufficient warranty of the interest taken by jail and medical officials in the important question of jail management in this country.

* *Jail Hygiene in India*, by T. Hume, M. B., Edin, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, Fellow of the Botanical Society, Edinburgh. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.

BRANSON'S DIGEST OF INDIAN CASES DECIDED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND OTHER COURTS IN ENGLAND.*

MR. BRANSON'S Digests are becoming "household words" among lawyers. It is not long since we referred to his former works as most useful compilations, and we are glad to find that the industry and ability which they exhibit have been applied to the Indian cases in England, resulting in the production of the present book. Such a work, indeed, was a necessary addition to the former Digests, the decisions which they refer to being in some instances dealt with or explained by the superior court. The reports digested are far too numerous and costly to be found in many private libraries. A handy and reliable book, containing sufficient but not overmuch information of their contents, and conveniently arranged, is what was needed, and this want Mr. Branson has well supplied. In some instances, where it seemed proper to do so, the author has appended a note to the case, drawing attention to some particular point in it, or referring to another case which should also be read.

The Digest of course will be chiefly of use to the lawyer; but any one who is interested in the customs of the people of India will find in it much that will interest and enlighten him. For instance, more than 170 columns are devoted to Hindu law and contain a fund of most valuable information on this important subject. Under the headings "Bills of Exchange," "Principal and Agent," "Principal and Surety," and others, the merchant, too, may discover what it may be useful to him to know are the decisions of the highest courts upon matters which concern him in his every-day business.

The arrangement of the Digest is excellent. The index of cases is complete and includes a reference to each report in which the case appears, as well as to the column of the Digest. The "Table of cases followed, reversed, overruled, dissented from, and remarked upon" is also a useful feature in the book. The headings or subjects in the body of the work are well chosen, and, so far as we have been able to test them, are quite sufficient to enable one to discover what is sought for, or to be sure that there is nothing on the subject contained in the reports. We congratulate Mr. Branson upon the completion of a valuable work which must have cost him much study and labour. He has smoothed the path of many a student and many a lawyer, and done much to promote a comprehensive knowledge of the law of the land.

* "*A Digest of all the cases relating to India, decided by the Privy Council and the other courts in England.*" By Reginald M. A. Branson of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, 1881.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to pay a flying visit to this ancient city, I, a poor old citizen of it, hereby venture to write these few lines, in the fond hope that they may catch His Excellency's eye. You are well aware, sir, that since the middle of May last cholera has been virulently raging in this city, and at least one hundredth portion of its entire population has already succumbed under it. The chief cause of it is the utter want of attention on the part of the Municipal authorities to the sanitary state of the city, which, to say the least, is execrable indeed. In the time of Mr. T. C. Hope, the late honoured and revered Collector of Surat, the administration of the Surat Municipality was conducted in an exemplary manner, while the city itself was a model of cleanliness. But such, alas! is not the case now. It is an old saying that "the master's eye doeth much." Mr. Hope had made it a point to ride daily, every morning, through the highways and byways of the city, and he used to keep a vigilant eye on every servant of the Municipality, from the Secretary and the Sanitary Officer to the humblest putta-walla. It is on this account that all of them used to keep themselves on the alert lest they should be found wanting in the discharge of their duties by the Argus-eyed President of the Municipality. But since Mr. Hope has left Surat no Collector has shown a tenth of his zeal and interest in the municipal welfare of the city; and the cry of the people is heartrending and bitter indeed at the laxity shown by the Municipal authorities in looking after the sanitary state of the city.

In the common interests of humanity and for the real welfare of my fellow-citizens, I earnestly pray that Sir James Fergusson, instead of driving in a carriage and pair, or carriage and four, over two or three splendid highways, such as that from the railway station to the Collector's bungalow, and from the Collector's bungalow to the English cemetery, in the company of the Collector or the District Judge, would make it a point to see with his own eyes the filthy state of the numerous streets and alleys in the heart of the city and the *poorahs* of Surat. This His Excellency can alone do by riding, and not by taking a drive.

I further suggest that if time does not permit His Excellency to do this, he might depute his Medical Officer and his able Private Secretary to go in the company of his Oriental Translator to every part of the city, and to submit a joint confidential report to him on this subject; and then, and then only, I think His Excellency will be in a position to do an immense good to the residents of this city, who for a long time to come will associate his name with the cherished names of Jonathan Duncan and Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Surat, August 18. A CITIZEN.

MALABAR HILL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has just come to my knowledge that there is an impression abroad that in the new Church on Malabar Hill the morning service alluded to in the appeal is to consist only of Holy Communion, and that on this account some are withholding subscriptions that they would otherwise gladly give. I beg you will allow me to state publicly, through your columns, that the report referred to is incorrect. There will of course be a celebration of the Holy Communion every Lord's day, in accordance with Apostolic usage, either preceding or in conjunction with the ordinary morning service, but it is not my intention or wish that the morning service should be confined to an early celebration.

I desire to take this opportunity of stating, for the information of those interested in the erection of this church, that the original estimate has been found to be too low, and that a further sum of Rs. 3,580 is required to complete the building; and when I add that, unless Rs. 1,[illegible] of this are *at once* forthcoming, the work will have to be suspended, you will see that it is not without reason that I trouble you with this correction—

Yours, &c.,
F. L. SHARPIN,
August 19. Senior Presidency Chaplain.

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TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

[illegible]formation has been received from Kandahar [illegible] Sartip Nur Mahomed Khan, with several in[illegible]y regiments and some horse, had encamped [illegible]de Kandahar on the Kelat-i-Ghilzai side. [illegible]e Durani horse were being mustered for service. [illegible] Duranis from the outlying districts who had [illegible]d Ayoub were dispersing. [illegible]lat-i-Ghilzai was still held by the Amir's [illegible] [illegible] is quiet on and within our frontier.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUGUST 19.

[illegible] Governor arrived this morning. Shortly [illegible] he visited the new Nerbudda bridge. The [illegible] was magnificent owing to a flood in the river. [illegible] Excellency visited the mills, where he was re[illegible]d by Mr. Cotton. Sir James then proceeded [illegible] the site for the proposed station of the [illegible]oosi Railway, and visited the Civil Hospital. H[illegible] Excellency breakfasted at the Collector's, and [illegible] he received an address from the Municipality [illegible]ld a levée at the Municipal Hall. [illegible] Excellency proceeded to Surat by special [illegible] at 2-30 p.m., after tiffin with Mr. Grant, the [illegible]tor.

THE TIKARI RAJ CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

[illegible] great Tikari Raj case is concluded. The [illegible] will give his decision on Monday, which, it [illegible]eved, will be in favour of the Rani. Which[illegible]ay judgment goes, it is sure to be appealed

[illegible]TENDED BLOCKADE OF THE ZAKKA AND KUKA KHELS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 19.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Govern[illegible] intends to have a strict blockade of the Zakka [illegible]ka Khels next cold weather, consequent on [illegible] attack on the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the [illegible] off the Jumrud water-supply, and the recent [illegible] on Sungee village, near Peshawar.

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.

[illegible]era still rages here. An official report [illegible] states that 57 fresh cases occurred yester[illegible] [illegible] of which were in the native city, and 2 in [illegible] lunatic asylum. There were 36 deaths. [illegible] also prevalent. The doctors consider the [illegible] will not abate yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

[illegible]ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

[illegible]e House of Commons last night, Sir Charles [illegible] in reply to a question, said that France [illegible] declined to prolong the Commercial Treaty [illegible]ngland for three months, England had there[illegible]clined the proposal made by France for a [illegible]tion of negotiations.

[illegible]ERCIVE MEASURES IN IRELAND.

After a two days' debate the Commons have negatived a motion of Mr. Parnell censuring the administration of coercive measures in Ireland by 83 against 30 votes.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone have refused the immediate release of those who have been arrested on suspicion under the Coercion Act.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 18.

President Garfield is rallying.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, AUGUST 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats, limited business.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera 4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 7 11-16d.
4 [illegible] cent. Rupee Paper 84
[illegible] do. 90¾
3 Sterling Loan 103¼
3 Consols for account 100⅜
5 French Rentes 117⅞
Bar [illegible]er 51 9-16

The [illegible]k of England returns for the week ending [illegible] show the following results :—
[illegible] of Notes ......£12,200,000, Inc. £200,000
[illegible] Discounted ......£20,600,000, Inc. £200,000
[illegible] ......£24,600,000, Dec. £100,000
The [illegible]portion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per [illegible]

[illegible]LEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 19.)

[illegible] OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* [illegible] Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]HERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 18.
At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·8

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.
At 8 a.m. .. .. 78·9 Farht.
" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·1
" 2 p.m. .. .. 83·0
" 4 p.m. .. .. 81·0

We [illegible] that the sanitary officers condemned [illegible] a quantity of food taken out of the s. s. Loch R[illegible]ock.

W[illegible]lish elsewhere the half-yearly report of the direc[illegible]rs of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited. We observe that the directors have ta[illegible] advantage of the prosperity which Bombay [illegible] now enjoy to get rid of their loans on depo[illegible] note by issuing new shares to provide for them, which have all been taken up.

A [illegible]RAM from Peshawar, 15th August, to an up-cou[illegible] contemporary, states:—The Zakka Khel raiders drove off a herd of buffaloes from the village of San[illegible] killing one villager and wounding another. The mili[illegible] pursued, but discovered nothing; the raiders [illegible] too numerous.

An accident occurred at the Neemuch railway station on the 16th inst., the up ballast train being pushed into a dead siding. Two coolies were killed, and several carriages were thrown off the line and smashed.

A TELEGRAM from Quetta, 17th July, to the Allahabad paper, states:—There is no news of much importance from Kandahar, and everything continues quiet. There is a vague rumour in Chaman that the Amir's troops have abandoned Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but it seems too improbable to be true. Sirdar Shamsuddin Khan is still in Kandahar, and is said to be well treated. The road to Kandahar is quiet and safe; but there is little or no traffic at present. It is said that Ayoub's Kabuli and Kandahari troops still continue to quarrel.

ONE or two seasons ago the number of robberies on the Kashmir postal line from Sialkot were so great, that hardly a week passed without some such occurrence being reported; and the Lahore paper hears that during the last few weeks thefts from the dák bags have again commenced, and one day, in the early part of this month, a parcel valued at Rs. 2,000 was abstracted between Sialkot and Srinagar. The attention of the Kashmir postal authorities is specially called to the matter, as it is stated the thefts generally occur after the bags have left the hands of the British postal authorities.

The proceedings of several minor courts-martial having recently been submitted for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Adjutant-General, instead of to the Judge Advocate-General, thus causing unnecessary delay and correspondence, the attention of general officers commanding divisions and districts is invited by General Orders to section 6, para. 119, Bengal Army Regulations.

IT si stated that Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. [illegible]croft, C. S., Second in Command of the 4th Goorkhas, is appointed Commandant of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry.

THE scheme of a new Army warrant for India has progressed rapidly. It is said that beyond doubt proof-sheets of the warrant have been sent out from the India Office for review by the Indian authorities.

THE Lahore paper's latest news from Quetta—namely, of date the 14th instant—states that Ayoub is not making any progress; rather the contrary, it would seem. At Herat he was incessantly harassed and hampered by the quarrels of Kabuli and Herati officers and men. No doubt it was the prospect of loot at Kandahar that induced them to forget for a while their differences, and docilely follow the Sirdar's standard. They appropriated some plunder at Karez-i-Atta, and they have had the rest at Kandahar. Their occupation is gone for a while; *Shaitan* finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, and so the Kabulis, Kandaharis, and Heratis of Ayoub's army are engaged in a kind of triangular squabble. The correspondent says that Ayoub cannot keep the peace among them, which is very probable. He has been giving his troops an advance of pay—to the extent of three months, according to some accounts—and, like Jeshurun, the lucky recipients are waxing fat, and kicking. If Ayoub has been paying all his troops at this rate, he must have succeeded very fairly in his efforts to borrow, beg, or appropriate money from the trading classes.

PRIVATE information has, the *Asian* is told, been received in Calcutta that Peregrine, the second favourite for the Leger, has had an attack of "dry influenza" prevailing in racing stables at home, and has had to be stopped in his work. This looks bad for his chances, as the 14th of September, the Leger day, is not far off—far too near, in fact, for a horse to recover himself in time. Leger sweeps have already begun in Calcutta, and some of them promise to be for a good amount.

SIR HENRY NORMAN and the other authorities at the India Office who approve of the system of presidential armies for this country, and hold to the theory that important results ensue from keeping Bombay, Madras, and Bengal troops under separate control, are engaged, the Allahabad paper understands, in preparing a scheme for submission to the Horse Guards, the object of which is to confer on the British army some of the advantages they estimate so highly in connection with the service out here. "They propose to arrange that all the *bay* horses in the army, whether belonging to cavalry, artillery, or transport, shall be fed from one great store-house of grain in Devonshire; that all the *grey* horses shall be fed from a granary at York; and all the other coloured horses from a granary in Essex. It will not signify whether the Devonshire bays are employed in Cumberland, or the Essex piebalds in Cornwall. The elasticity of the system is one of its great beauties. You want to send a grey Yorker to London and you send him accordingly—only he continues to have his oats forwarded by rail from York. A Devonshire bay employed in Sussex casts a shoe: nothing is simpler; you telegraph to Taunton for a new one. No one who has had any experience of the way the troops of the three Presidencies in India are employed, wherever the exigencies of the State may claim them, but are still paid and commanded from their proper province, can doubt that the proposed organization for the horses will do equally well."

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed as follows on July 29:—The rails and sheds on the new quay are completed. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Teheran, on arrival from Brindisi to-day, was berthed at the jetty rented by the company, and the Indian mails and passengers were transferred to the train alongside the ship *en route* for Suez. In future the Indian mail service, outward and and homeward, will be conducted at the quay instead of in tugs and lighters.

POSSIBLY, it is with a view to give confidence to the Czar and induce him to go more into public, that the newspapers of St. Petersburg publish a horoscope which, by a clever disposal of figures, drawn from the age and birth of the late Emperor, of the present Czar, and of the young Csarewitch, establishes the following prognostics:—The Csarewitch, who is only now thirteen, has the poor prospect of not mounting the throne until he is 76 years old. Alexander III. is to die at six o'clock in the evening on the 26th November, 1944. He will then have reigned 64 years, and will quit this weary world at the good old age of ninety-nine.

SOME members of the University of Oxford in India recently signed a protest to the Vice-Chancellor against certain changes proposed in connection with Indian Civil Service candidates. It is now stated that the provision to which objection was chiefly taken, namely, the reduction of the term of residence required for a degree, has, for the present at least, been rejected by Congregation. All that the statute as passed does, is to allow a certain amount of Sanscrit or Persian to be taken up in lieu of Aristotle and Livy; and this is not confined to Indian civil servants, though meant chiefly to benefit them.

MR. P. A. TAYLOR has supplied the first item of business for next year's Parliamentary programme. He has given notice of his intention, early next session, "to call attention to the undoubted failure of vaccination to prevent epidemics of small-pox, and to move that it is unjust and impolitic to enforce vaccination under penalties upon those who regard it as unadvisable or dangerous."

THE Chairman of the Cunard Company is giving practical evidence of his faith in electric lighting by fitting the Cunard steamship Servia with 98 lamps. The contract is being executed by Swan's Electric Light Company. The 98 incandescent lamps are to be disposed in the following manner: Engine room, 20; propeller-shaft tunnels, 10; grand saloon, 50; music room, 8; ladies' boudoir, 6; smoking room, 4. The requisite current will be obtained from a No. 7 "Brush" dynamo-electric machine, the driving of which will be done by a special engine made by Messrs. John Fowler and Co., Leeds.

REFERRING to the loss of H. M. S. Doterel, the *Buenos Ayres Standard* says:—"Mr. Stant, C.E., who has just arrived from the Straits of Magellan, has kindly favoured us with the following latest particulars about this sad accident:—On May 24 the divers, of whom there are eight at work, three constantly down, recovered three corpses from the vessel, those of Lieut. Creigh; Taylor, a marine; Prior, a marine; and Driscoll, a gunner. Next day they were solemnly interred with naval honours, the chaplain of Her Majesty's ship Garnet officiating. The bodies were carried on four gun-carriages, escorted by sixty marines from Her Majesty's ships Garnet and Penguin, with arms reversed and muffled drums. Although there was two feet of snow on the ground, fully 400 people were present, among them all the officers of the Garnet and Penguin, the port captain, Dr. Fenton (the Government doctor) and his son, Rev. Mr. Foran, Roman Catholic Chaplain at the Falkland Islands, Mr. Stant, C.E., &c. The divers are now engaged getting out the 64-pounder guns, beneath which and the chains, anchors, &c., all in a confused mass, the bodies are to be seen lying in all attitudes. Lieut. Creigh's corpse was found in a sitting posture, with his head leaning on his hand, as if he were reading when the accident happened; he was drowned, and not injured in any way. Some of the corpses were parboiled. One boiler has been found uninjured, but another is not to be found. It is surmised that the ship was short of water, and, when the donkey-engines pumped in the salt water, the boiler burst."

IN an article on "The Volunteers and their critics," the *United Service Gazette* says:—"The critics are unanimous in their asseveration that 'Her Majesty takes the deepest interest in the volunteer movement.' Gratitude is not the inherent virtue of kings, but it would argue worse than the want of it if the Queen of England did not take 'an interest' in the Englishmen who have given such practical proofs of their devotion and loyalty. And yet we must recognise the truth that the volunteer movement has flourished rather in spite of, than owing to, high influence. It has had to bear up, not only against ridicule, but against indifference, which kills enthusiasm quicker. No one now laughs or sneers at the movement, but some stronger encouragement is wanted for it than the exaggerated compliments of special correspondents or the ephemeral 'interest' displayed at a Royal review. . . . It has been said—we know not why—that there is a spirit, not of honest rivalry, but of petty jealousy between the regulars and the volunteers, and that the military journals have been inclined to foster the evil feeling. This journal is certainly not open to that reproach. Recognising as it does the value of such internal strength in the country, it holds that the volunteer organisation should receive more liberal State support, so that, without jeopardising its independence, it may be brought into closer unison with the regular forces of the Empire."

A RUMOUR is current, the *United Service Gazette* remarks, that the report of the Committee on the musketry instruction of the Army will recommend an extension of the Hythe system with certain modifications. The public are prepared for the modifications, but would certainly deprecate any extension of a system which has been in practice for twenty-seven years, and found unsuited to the requirements of the present day. We recorded our opinion that in the composition of the Committee the Hythe element was too strong. We do not doubt the intentions of these officers to do what they consider best for the improvement of shooting in the Army, but we cannot escape the conviction that the bias engendered by the training and associations at the school will influence the Hythe men, and, as a consequence, to some extent the whole Committee. The question is one of national importance, and the report of the Committee is anxiously looked for both by the Army and the public. We trust it will be of such a nature as will tend to improve the present system, and preclude the necessity of bringing out schemes now in the archives of the War Department.

THE latest number of the *Bulletin du Ministere des Travaux Publics* contains some interesting data on the lighting by electricity of large railway stations in Germany and France. The Eastern Railway station at Berlin, a large hall 616 ft. long and 114 ft. wide, has been lighted since September, 1879, by 14 lamps, placed 23 ft. above the platforms, and supplied by a 10-horse engine. The installation was made by Messrs. Siemens, of Berlin, who supply the light at a charge of 9 fr. 22 c. per hour, or ·658 fr. per hour per lamp. The Anhalt station, at Berlin, 820 ft. long, 205 ft. wide, and 95 ft. high, is lighted by 20 lamps suspended at a height of 21 ft. 3 in. above the platforms. The cost of first establishment, not including motive power, was 1,350*l*. At Dusseldorf the large vestibule of the station and one platform, 492 ft. long, is lighted by electricity, the cost per hour and per lamp being ·311 fr. The new station at Munich, not yet completed, will be lighted by forty-five lamps divided into nine circuits and worked by four gas engines. In France electric lighting has been employed at the Northern station since 1875, and at the Lyons station since 1877. The nightwork done at the Chapelle station is very important, and in winter often amounts to fifteen or sixteen hours per day. It was to obtain a better light and increase the work done which fell at night to one-half of that done in the day that the Northern Company decided in 1875 to try the electric light. The installation consisted of five Gramme magneto-electric machines, requiring 2·5 horse power, and costing 60*l*. each. As arranged at a height of 18 ft. or 20 ft. each lamp lights an area of 200 ft. radius sufficiently for all the requirements of work. Each of the lamps when working for ten hours costs ·556 francs per hour. If interest and a sinking fund be added, the price rises to ·80 francs, that is to say, to the standard price of gas. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company, after having a series of satisfactory trials, which lasted for 45 days, in 1877 adopted the Lontin system to light the goods sheds of their fast traffic. The installation, costing 1,880*l*., comprises eighteen lamps, the cost of which, including all charges over a service of 4,000 hours a year, is ·295 francs per hour per lamp, or, including interest at 10 per cent., ·346 francs, which is about the cost of ten gas jets. The waiting-room of the Saint Lazare station is also lighted at a cost of ·65 francs per hour.

NOT without reason are Englishmen frequently surprised at the tenderness of French juries towards atrocious criminals, as demonstrated in that constantly-recurring rider to their verdicts of guilty—"with extenuating circumstances." A striking instance of this national peculiarity was recently afforded by the case of Lardillet, Dauphin, and Frachet, three young ruffians who brutally murdered an old shop-keeping woman, in order to rob her of her small savings. During the trial Dauphin, a youth of seventeen, exhibited signs of penitence, and assured the jury that, if he were let off, he would volunteer into the marines. By the verdict delivered his two companions in crime were found guilty "with extenuating circumstances," and sentenced respectively to six years' hard labour and four years' imprisonment, while Dauphin was acquitted! But before he was discharged from custody the following note, signed by all the jurymen, was handed to him by a huissier with the permission of the court: "Dauphin is informed by the members of the jury that he has only been acquitted because no previous offence was proved against him as having been punished by the law. The jury advises this young man to carry out his intention to enter the corps of marines, thus atoning for a first fault; and to serve his country's flag with honour and fidelity."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 2-30 p. m.
Lecture, University Library, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Gezerati Performance 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Clan Fraser (s), from Liverpool; Britannia (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Yarkand, London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 18th:—H. M. S. Dryad, to Muscat. Yesterday:—Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Maharani (s), Aden.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson will deliver a lecture at 5-30 this evening in the University Library; subject: "The Ecclesiastical and Military Divisions of British India."

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Gertrude and Clan Fraser entered the dock on Thursday. The s. s. Britannia entered, and the s.s. Galatea left, the dock yesterday.

RAINFALL AT PALEE.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway return of rainfall registered at Palee up to the 15th August shows 32 inches 15 cents.

RAINFALL AT DABHOI.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway return of rainfall registered at Dabhoi up to the 6th August shows, 25 inches and 75 cents.

ACCIDENT.—Ladoo Bugwa, a dock labourer, while engaged removing timber in the godown fell from a height of 20 feet, sustaining fractures of the right forearm, leg, and left shoulder.

THEFT.—Lukha Rama, a sweeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a cotton embroidered turban, valued at Rs. 30, the property of Janoo Dugdoo, residing at Byculla. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Ally Tyebjee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing wearing apparel, cash, and a set of silver buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 6-10-1, the property of Doolub Dossajee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Keefaytkhan Ahdadkhan was yesterday convicted upon his own admission, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of stealing two gold bangles and a gold ring set with rubies, of the collective value of Rs. 480, the property of his master, Munharkhan Ahmedkhan. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RE-MARRIAGE OF A BRAHMIN WIDOW.—Yesterday evening was performed a marriage ceremony among Guzerati Brahmins, in the newly-built bungalow of Shet Madhaodass Raghunathdass Kapadia, near the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum. The bridegroom, Motiram Vajiram, and the bride, a widow named Kashibai, belong respectively to the Kairawallah and Audichya sections of the community. The marriage was celebrated under the auspices of the Widow Marriage Association.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Nepean Sea-road, on view of the body of Merwanjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoy, aged twenty-six years. Deceased was the son of Cursetjee Bottlebhoy, an assistant broker to the firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Company. He drowned himself on the afternoon previous in a well in the compound of his father's house. No reason is assigned for his so doing but that he was unsuccessful in obtaining any employment for the past six years. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THERE will be a match this afternoon, commencing at 2-30, between an eleven of the Gymkhana and a scratch team; the Gymkhana players being as follows:—Messrs. Brownlow, Chope, Carnegy, Hooper, Foule, Olpherts, Rich, Walker, Wilson, Whitehead, and Wyer.

THE COORLA S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE directors of this company have issued their half-yearly report and statement of accounts, and have declared an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The report states:—

The profit and loss account for the half-year shows a nett profit of Rs. 92,302-8-1, or at the rate of more than 18 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the company. Acting upon the principles stated in their last report, the directors now propose to augment the depreciation and reserve funds, as well as to declare a substantial *ad interim* dividend. The amount to be dealt with is as follows:—

Brought forward from the half-year ending 31st December, 1880 ..	Rs.	11,143	12	7
Nett profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881 ..	"	92,302	8	1
	Rs...	1,03,446	4	8
Which the directors will distribute as under:—				
To credit of building and machinery depreciation account ..	Rs.	25,000	0	0
To credit of reserve fund ..	"	10,000	0	0
In payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share ..	"	50,000	0	0
To credit of new well account ..	"	1,351	7	3
To carry forward ..	"	17,094	13	5
	Rs...	1,03,446	4	8
The building and machinery depreciation account will then stand at ..	Rs.	50,000	0	0
And the reserve fund at ..	"	1,00,000	0	0
	Rs...	1,50,000	0	0

The additional preparatory machinery referred to in the last report has been set up and is at work, and the directors think that it will improve the out-turn of the mill both in quantity and quality. Mr. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., joined the Board shortly after the last meeting, and his co-directors desire to acknowledge the benefit the company has derived from his practical experience in mill management. The insurance of the mill was increased to seven lakhs in March last, but after careful consideration the directors have still further increased the insurance to ten lacs. Improvements have also been made in the arrangements to extinguish a fire at the mill, should it ever break out. It will be gratifying to you to know that the new issue of 300 shares were all taken up at par, and are now being called up to provide for loans on deposit note as they fall due. Taking the above additions to depreciation account and reserve fund into consideration, there is now no debt against the mill which is unprovided for except the debentures, and against these the company has stores and cotton and produce of the mill. The directors propose to invest a portion of the unemployed capital of the company upon bank deposit until it can be expended in repayment of loans. The mill is working upon good contracts for purchase of cotton, and for sale of its cloth, and with a favourable monsoon season (of which there is at present every prospect) the directors anticipate a successful result of the present half-year's working. The auditors append to their certificate a note that "the books of the company are admirably kept."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Previously regtd.	61	97	65	89	59	40	64	56
Aug. 18 Thursday....	0	26	..		..		..	
19 Friday	..		0	5	0	5	0	0
Total	62	23	65	94	59	45	64	56
Aug. 19, 1880 ..	42	52	16	14	38	87	42	70

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(19th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·578	84·0	W S W	14	0·00
Surat......	·667	81·6	W	18	0·39
Bombay.....	·733	81·1	W S W	21	0·01
Ratnagiri	·782	79·8	W S W Fresh.	..	1·32
Karwar......	·822	80·6	S W Fresh.	..	0·02
Mangalore.....	·852	80·4	W	5	0·19
Calicut	·873	78·6	N W	4	00·3
Cochin	·883	80·5	N W	1	0·80
Masulipatam.	·698	89·0	W	..	0·00
Madras......	·752	90·5	W N W	8	0·00
Negapatam ..	·772	85·0	W	10	1·51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·663
Temperature of the Air .... 80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·5
Dew Point.................. 76·5
Relative humidity of Air.................. ·88
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.) 8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).. 84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .... 75·4
General Direction of Wind* .. WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 503
Fall of Rain* .... 0·26
Total fall during month .... 17·07
" " " year.................. 62·23
*From midnight to midnight.

GRAND JUSSON CEREMONY AT THE SANATARIUM.

THE festivities among the Parsees, consequent upon the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent in what is commonly known as the Sanatarium case, were continued yesterday, in the shape of a grand Jusson or thanksgiving ceremony, held by the inmates of the Sanatarium at Colaba, which is one of the charitable institutions established by the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday. Among the guests present, were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Dinshaw M. Petit, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, and Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, who are the trustees of the Panday charities. The Jusson ceremony was conducted in the spacious hall of the institution by the high priests belonging to both the Kadmi and Shehenshai sections of the community. An address was then presented to the trustees, on behalf of the inmates, who expressed their joy at a new lease of life having been given to the Sanatarium, and hoped that the existence of the institution, which was of incalculable benefit to the community, might equal in length that of the sun and the moon. The address stated that, more than twenty years ago, Mr. Merwanjee expressed a wish to some of his friends to build a sanatarium for his co-religionists, should God be pleased to grant him sufficient money for the purpose; and he lived to see his dreams fully realized. The Sanatarium, yesterday, wore quite a holiday garb. The good people assembled regarded the result of the suit brought by Muncherjee Kama and others as a proof of the evenhanded administration of justice under British rule. In the evening the company sat down to dinner; the proceedings terminating at about 10 P.M.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

ON Friday, the 12th instant, Mr. J. J. Gillett, an engine driver in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, with his constituted attorney, Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in chambers and filed the following information, charging Mr. George Wilkinson, under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed adultery with complainant's wife, Margaret Janet Gillett, and obtained a summons returnable on the 19th instant.

James Judkins Gillett deposed.—I am an engine driver in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's service, and reside at Parell. I was married in or about the month of January, 1871, to one Margaret Janet Baylis, then a spinster. For the last four years we have resided in Bombay. At the end of last month I refused to continue to live with her, in consequence of her having taken to drinking; and on the 29th ultimo she left my house and went to live with some friends of hers named Crawford. I have lately been informed by my servant, named Sabastian Peter Cruz, that on the 27th ultimo, while I was away from home on duty, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company named George Wilkinson came to my house, and remained there alone with my wife all that night; that when he came to the house my wife sent the said servant away; and that on returning at half-past 5 o'clock on the following morning, the latter saw the said George Wilkinson leaving the house. From information which I have received I verily believe that the said George Wilkinson, on that occasion as well as on other occasions, committed adultery with my wife. I have been informed that he has frequently visited my wife during my absence from home, and spent the night with her alone in her bedroom. Under the aforesaid circumstances I charge the said George Wilkinson with adultery under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

On the above case being called on for hearing yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the accused George Wilkinson did not appear to answer the charge preferred against him by J. J. Gillett. The complainant, being re-sworn, further stated.—From information which I have received I verily believe that the summons granted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate, on the 12th August instant has been duly served upon the said George Wilkinson, and that he is about to abscond from Bombay, or has already absconded. I therefore pray that a warrant may issue for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of the accused.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

VENU *vs.* KORAGA NARAYEN.

MR. MANMOHAN appeared for the plaintiff Venu, a Hindoo woman. Mr. Atmaram for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 505, being damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having without reason or probable cause laid a false complaint before the Presidency Magistrate against her of theft of a gold chain worth Rs. 160 and certain other articles, and failed to prove the charge, by which the defendant suffered in reputation and had to incur law and other expenses in defending herself.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that after making due allowances for the character of the defendant and witnesses, the main statements in their evidence must be accepted as true, from the circumstance that there was an improper intimacy subsisting between the plaintiff and the defendant; in which case the probabilities of the truth of the plaintiff's story at once became apparent. His Honour held that all the property which defendant had charged plaintiff with stealing was, in fact, her own, and had been presented to her by him. The amount of damages being disputed, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 280, subject to the opinion of the High Court on a point of law, on condition of the defendant paying into court the amount of the verdict and Rs. 50 for the costs of reference.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Aug. 13, 1881.
Open 1,440½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.........	76,237	0	0
Merchandise.........	3,24,190	0	0
Electric Telegraph.........	4,029	0	0
Total Rs....	4,04,456	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ....Total Rs....	2,79,553	0	0
Increase.........	1,24,903	0	0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 13th Aug. 1881
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.........	44,311	0	0
Merchandise.........	31,109	0	0
Telegraph	305	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Total Rs.	75,915	0	0

Corresponding week in Aug. 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.........	41,941	0	0
Merchandise.........	13,730	0	0
Telegraph	483	0	0
Other Receipts	280	0	0
Total Rs.	56,434	0	0
Increase	19,481	0	0

The increase is due to the break at the Nerbudda river in 1880.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 19.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

AN EQUITY SUIT FOR "SEVERAL LAKHS."

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE AND ANOTHER VS. KESSOWJEE NAIK AND ANOTHER.

THIS is an equity suit, said to have been purchased by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who has recently been made the second plaintiff, against Kessowjee Naik and Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, who some years ago traded in partnership as a firm in China. The first plaintiff claimed several lakhs of rupees by his suit; and the matters in dispute and the accounts of the China firm have been under examination in the Master's office for over ten years. The Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Farran) granted a certificate some time ago declaring that there had been no adjustment of accounts for 1860-61 between the defendants and plaintiffs. The defendants had given notice of a motion that they would move the full court to have the certificate set aside, but had subsequently expressed their intention to abandon the motion, with costs. The matter came on to-day on a question of costs. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendants.

Mr. Lang stated that his clients consented that the motion, of which notice had been given, should be treated as abandoned, with costs.

The Advocate-General asked for the plaintiff's costs in the Master's office for some time past. It was thought inevitable that the result of the accounts, whatever his learned friends might say to the contrary, would be several lakhs of rupees in favour of the plaintiffs. It had taken the plaintiffs ten years in the Master's office to effect a new diversion and to turn the examination back to the starting point. It shewed how a defendant might keep his opponent at arm's length in the Master's office for ten years, if he chose. The evidence taken before Mr. Farran from January, 1875, to April, 1881, shewed that there had been no adjustment of accounts between the parties. Plaintiff had been obliged to give security for costs in the Master's office on the application of the defendants; and the learned General-Advocate asked that, as the important point had been decided in favour of the plaintiffs, the money deposited should be returned to them.

Mr. Lang argued that it was premature to ask now for the costs in the suit, for the investigation in the Master's office was not yet concluded.

The Chief Justice told the Advocate-General that the full court had no jurisdiction to decide the question of costs he applied for in this motion.

Mr. Lang asked for the costs of the day and the costs of an affidavit, as there was no necessity at all for the plaintiffs to come before the court.

By consent, the Advocate-General's motion was dismissed, with costs, the plaintiffs undertaking to bear the costs of the affidavit mentioned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE COLABA SPINNING COMPANY.

H. R. CORMACK AND OTHERS, OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, AND CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, CLAIMANT.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the claimant; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the official liquidators, Messrs. H. R. Cormack, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and M. R. de Quadros.

Mr. Cama's first claim was for Rs. 4,095, in respect of his commission as agent to the company from 1st November, 1878, to 18th January, 1879; and his second claim was for Rs. 4,15,800, in respect of his compensation as one of the agents of the company for a term of 25 years under the provisions of an agreement executed by the company on the 9th July, 1873, which was incorporated in its memorandum and articles of association. By the 7th clause of that agreement it is provided that, in case the company should be wound up before the expiration of the 25 years, and its business be not carried on by the purchaser of the mill property, then that Mr. Cama should be entitled to receive out of the assets, as compensation for the loss of his emoluments as agent, a sum of money equal to the then value of an annuity of an amount equal to the annual amount of commission earned by him as agent on an average of the three years last preceding the winding up. The period of 25 years was to be computed from the first accruing of the commission in August, 1875; and the average of the commission for the last three years preceding the winding up (Mr. Cama stated in an affidavit) amounted to about Rs. 18,900. Before the company was established, it had been arranged between Nursey Kessowjee and Mr. Cama that, in the event of their being appointed agents, he (Mr. Cama,) should receive a seven-annas share of the commission; and he made his present claim on that footing.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee one of the liquidators, in answer to the affidavit of Mr. Cama, stated that the company was not indebted to him in Rs. 4,15,895 or any part thereof. The company never recognised any separate liability to Nursey Kessowjee and the claimant, and its liability to the agents was joint. The event under which the claimant was entitled to compensation under the agreement had not happened. The company was directed to be wound up by order of the court on the 17th January, 1879. In December, 1879, the official liquidators accepted an offer from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit to purchase the mill property for Rs. 5,15,000. In the same month a judge's summons was granted, calling upon the creditors and shareholders of the company to show cause why the sale should not be confirmed. Neither as a shareholder, nor as an alleged creditor for Rs. 3,00,000, in respect of a debt said to have been guaranteed by him in favour of the Bank of Bombay, did the claimant offer any opposition or objection to the sale to Mr. Petit. The sale having been sanctioned by the court, Mr. Petit entered into possession of the mill premises in February, 1880, and had ever since been working the mill. It appeared from the books that the company never paid any commission to the claimant, but that it was, at the end of each half-year, credited to the account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. There were regular agents for the sale of yarn and cloth, who were paid commission from the company for such services; and it was urged that the claimant and Nursey Kessowjee did not discharge the duties which they were to perform according to the agreement and the articles of association, and that therefore the claimant was not entitled to any commission. On the 26th December, 1878, the directors of the company, of whom the claimant was one, passed a resolution and took the entire management of the mill into their own hands; and it was submitted that, in any case, the claimant was not entitled to any commission subsequent to the last-mentioned date. The company (Mr. Nowrozjee stated in his affidavit) was ruined and its winding-up occasioned by the negligence and misconduct of its directors, agents, and secretary and treasurer; and it was submitted, therefore, that the claimant was not entitled to any compensation for the loss of his emoluments as agent.

Mr. Cama, in a rejoinder to Mr. Nowrozjee's affidavit, said that previous to the 1st March, 1880, he had no intimation from the liquidators that they disputed his claim. The articles of association provided for there being two special agents of the company, which recognised its separate liability to Mr. Cama as one of the agents, and separate powers were given to each of the agents. The books were kept by the secretary and treasurer of the company, and Mr. Cama had no knowledge of how the account of the commission was kept until the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Sums of money aggregating Rs. 16,985 were paid Mr. Cama by the company between January, 1876, and February, 1877, on account of commission from the starting of the mill on his own separate receipts; and these moneys appeared debited to an account opened in Mr. Cama's name in the books of the company. Having become indebted to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Mr. Cama authorised them to receive from the company his portion of the commission and credit him with it in his account with the company. The company's mill was started and began to work from 30th July, 1875, not from the date mentioned by Mr. Nowrozjee. It was inacurate to state that there were regular agents for the sale of yarn and cloth, who were paid commission for such services. When cloth manufactured by the company remained on hand in large quantities the directors, with a view to facilitate and accelerate the sales, authorised the secretary and treasurer to entrust, for sale, a portion of the cloth and yarn to different persons having their business-places near the market. The moneys paid for such services were trifling. Moreover, the commission payable to the agents was upon the weight of all yarn, cloth, and other goods manufactured by the company, and not on such goods as were sold. The resolution of the 26th December, 1878, was passed by the directors, as Nursey Kessowjee, owing to his difficulties, was unable to attend punctually to the business of the company. Under the supervision of the directors, however, Mr. Cama carried on the business as one of the agents up to 18th January, 1879. Mr. Cama denied that it was owing to any wilful act or default of his, as one of the directors or agents, that the company was ruined.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, in a further affidavit, denied or controverted several of the allegations made in the second affidavit of Mr. Cama.

The arguments of counsel were not finished when the court adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 21.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 280, 270.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 255, 290. Anthem, "My God, look upon me."
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.—F. OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Litany and Sermon.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at quarter to 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 21.
7-30 a.m.—Administration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 211, 253 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200, 207, and 28.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
Week-day.—Thursdays, 6-30 p. m. Lecture and Hymns.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Gertrude in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE. AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. City of Baltimore at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

POONA RACING PROSPECTS.

AT Poona Mr. Whitehead has two promising maidens in Euphrates and Trocedero; but it is questionable if either will be up to the mark at Poona, and if they are, they will have to be good indeed to beat the Bangalore winners. Of his old horses, Sir John and Sattara are going very well, and he has a couple of maiden Walers and maiden Arab ponies. Cozens has returned with Ecarte and the new occupant of his stable, Coongoola, a fine looking grey horse, about the form of Fizz, in Dignum's stable, according to colonial running. He has the Nawab of Jowrah's horses, amongst them Armistice and the maiden, Irishman, both going in good form, and a maiden galloway, called Fireking, who would make a grand hunter. This excellent trainer has also a fine chestnut maiden Arab, named Behram, the property of the owner of Behram, but he cannot well be got fit for Poona. Messrs. Ludda & Co. have a good maiden in Midlothian, a handsome brown, a desperate puller, but full of quality, but, like the other Poona maidens, he can scarcely be brought out in his best form by September.

The extraordinary success of H. H. Aga Khan's Maiden Arabs at Bangalore has considerably damped the spirits of owners of Derby candidates in Poona. Be it observed all the three cracks—Express, The Earl, and Volunteer—were landed in 1879 and more or less trained last season. The first stands over 15 hands, and is perhaps the finest looking Arab in India. Last year he repeatedly beat Reserved, the winner of the Hyderabad Derby, in his exercise gallops. The Earl is a four-year colt of great quality. Volunteer, stout built but common looking, and little over galloway height, is also a four-year-old. To show that race horses are sometimes purchased cheap, it is enough to say the latter was brought out of Abdool Rahman's stables for Rs. 300. Shumian, who won the Consolation, is as three-year-old, the property of Colonel Ducat, by no means a first class Arab, but, favoured by the absurdly light weight or scale allows him, very likely to beat far better horses in some of the weight-for-age races at Hyderabad. Mr. Abdool Rahman's horses were not, perhaps, as fit as usual at Bangalore, owing to the jamadar in charge being nervous about galloping them on the hard ground, until the owner arrived himself shortly before the races, otherwise it were hard to account for the bad form of the entire lot, Young Revenge, Rataplan and Co. We wish him better luck at Poona, but fear he has no chance of beating Aga Khan's maidens in the Derby. Bowen was unlucky throughout; but King Arthur never once ran a good horse on that course, and no doubt both he and his other famous platters will make amends to him at either Poona, or Hyderabad, according as they may fit.—*Asian.*

BENGAL.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF ASSEMBLIES IN WELLINGTON SQUARE AND BEADON SQUARE.—The following rules have been laid down by the Commissioner of Police for Wellington Square and Beadon Square with a view to maintain order on the occasion of assemblies in those Squares for hearing lectures, sermons, or addresses of any kind:—(1.) To prevent annoyance to persons using these Squares for purposes of recreation, who may not wish to take part in such assemblies, the northern half of Wellington Square and the northern half of Beadon Square are reserved for the use of such persons—the foot-path bisecting the Squares from east to west will be the boundary. Assemblies may be held anywhere in the southern half of Wellington Square, and anywhere, where they will not damage the plants, in the southern half of Beadon Square. (2.) The benches and seats belonging to the gardens must not be used as platforms by persons addressing such assemblies. (3.) Where one assembly has been formed for the purpose of hearing an address of any kind, no other assembly may be formed so that the person addressing it will be within 50 yards of the place where the person addressing the first assembly is standing. Should it so form and should any one address it, the police will request the person addressing it to move on and take up a position not less than 50 yards from the nearest speaker who was previously addressing a meeting.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA OPERA HOUSE.—The Calcutta Opera House Company, "Limited," at an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, on Monday, the 5th current, resolved on the voluntary winding-up of the company, and appointed a liquidator to carry out the resolution. It by no means follows, from this resolution, that Calcutta is in future never to have another operatic company, such as the many lovers of classical music in this city have had opportunities of enjoying. With a little public spirit, and practical dealing with the opportunity which this winding-up affords, the nucleus of a new undertaking stands almost ready to hand. The land and building of the present Opera-house, have probably two separate values. As a house of entertainment—of the kind to which this building has been devoted—the undertaking pecuniarily has been a failure, and no doubt the shareholders have wisely resolved to wind up. As a spot of land in an eligible part of the city, the ivestment would be a better paying one, propably, if built upon for a residence. But to carry that project out would involve a large outlay. As it stands at present, the liquidator might be disposed to accept an offer which, whilst it would very materially lighten the rent charge for future impressarios, would be sufficient inducement to the present shareholders to dispose of the building. A reasonable offer would no doubt commend itself.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE DEATH-RATE IN MADRAS.—From the 6th to the 12th inst., 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 225 Hindoos, and 41 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 297 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 265. The deaths are thus classified: 31 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 61 from fever, 13 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 178 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 38·8 per 1,000 per annum. The means of the ten previous years was 34·8 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN LAHORE.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—Cholera, we regret to say, is still raging in the city. There were, according to the city Kotwallee report, 31 fresh cases on the 13th instant, *viz.*, 26 in the city and 5 in the village of Baghbanpura. Of these 10 proved fatal, 9 in the city and 1 in Baghbanpura. It has also broken out in the jail, the Lunatic Asylum, and the village of Miran-ki-Khohi. Two cases were reported from the village of Miran-ki-Khohi, both of which proved fatal. There were 2 cases in the Lunatic Asylum on the same date. The Anarkalli official report registered 8 cases on the 13th, 5 of which occurred in the jail. According to the official report of the city Kotwallee, there were 53 cases yesterday (August 14)—48 in the city and 5 in Baghbanpura. Of these 20 proved fatal—9 in the city and one in Baghbanpura. Of those previously attacked 11 are reported to have died, including 2 in the Lunatic Asylum. The Anarkalli official report registered 4 cases yesterday, 3 in Mozang, and 1 in Bhoonpura. Two of these proved fatal. Since the disease made its appearance the city and suburbs have been carefully inspected daily by the various Conservancy Darogahs, the Jemadars, the representatives of the various wards, the Assistant Secretary to the Municipality, and the Honorary Magistrates. The drains are sprinkled occasionally with unslaked lime and sulphate of iron, and on a case of cholera occuring in any mohulla, the mohulladar gives information to the nearest police, who acquaint the native docter on duty in that section, and the patient is at once treated. Meanwhile, the premises where the case occurred are fumigated and disinfected by the conservancy officials, and the mohulla generally looked to. The poorer natives are, as a rule, removed at once to the cholera hospital in McLeod Road, near Mela Ram's tank. Chlorodyne is freely supplied by the members of the Muncipal committee for the use of the people, and numbers have been saved by using it, if not after the disease had made itself apparent at all events after it had given warnings of its approach. The Municipal latrines are daily disinfected with Mc Dougal's disinfectant powder. The Deputy Commisioner has authorised the expenditure of money for whitewashing, fumigating, etc., and he, the Civil Surgeon, and District Superintendent of Police are in constant communication, endeavouring, by every means in their power, to arrest the progress of the disease. We regret, however, that cucumbers and other unwholesome vegetables continue to be sold, and the natives to eat them. The vegetables are cheap, and the natives, when spoken to as to their folly in eating them, merely reply: "If we get cholera it is God's will." The present month is that of the Mohurrum, during which all pious Mussalmans fast from sunrise to sunset, and it is a noteworthy fact that the percentage of cases is very much greater among the Mahommedans than among the Hindoos, a fact which might lead us to suppose that the frames of the former, being exhausted from want of food and water, are more susceptible to the disease than are those of the Hindoos. Hospital assistants and medical students are continually on duty in the city, striving to render assistance to the diseased. To-day the Mahomedans are holding huge prayer meetings, at which they will implore the deity to stay the disease: while the Hindoos, in like manner, are continually blowing horns, with the same object. After the single case at the Central Jail, which was reported some days ago, all went well until Friday afternoon, when a native prisoner employed in the Jail Press was seized, and up to Sunday morning 5 others had been admitted to Hospital, one of whom had died. An European prisoner, who was seized on Saturday, was, when we last heard, doing well. The European prisoners were all sent into camp on Saturday morning, and the remainder of the prisoners will go, it is hoped, to-day. Each case as it occurs is at once taken out of the jail to Camp Hospital. The disease in the jail does not seem of nearly so severe a stamp as that in the city. The three Extra Assistant Commissioners of Lahore, we hear, have each had a circle given them in the city, which it is their duty to patrol daily for the purpose of supervising the conservancy and sanitary arrangements.

FLORILINE!—FOR THR TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SIR RICHARD MEADE AND THE *LONDON STATESMAN.*

ON the report that "the Marquis of Hartington agrees with Sir Richard Meade's desire, that there should be an official enquiry into the falsehood of the *London Statesman's* charges against the late Resident at Hyderabad regarding the Berar question," the Calcutta *Statesman* writes:—"It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that this journal ceased months ago to be 'published in correspondence with the *London Statesman*,' and is not in any way connected with the article refered to. At the same time, the subject is one which we have frequently discussed, and our readers will share our satisfaction in hearing that there is to be an official investigation into the whole matter. This is doubtless what the *London Statesman* desired, and we only hope that the investigation will be *bonâ fide* and thorough. To be so, it must not be left to the officials of the Government of India. It is not a sham enquiry, like that which was made last year into the Mysore jewel scandal, that can do any good, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will see to it that the investigation shall be conducted by a thoroughly independent body. The way to ensure a real disclosure of the whole facts of the case would doubtless be for Sir Richard Meade to bring a civil action against Mr. Knight, but if there is really an honest desire on the part of the authorities to have the case fully and fairly investigated, the official enquiry cannot but bear good fruit, whether it lead to the establishment of the truth or the falsehood of the *London Statesman's* charges. The article is contained in the July number of that periodical, and gives the history of the whole question of the Hyderabad Contingent and the controversy about the Berars. The portion of the article which will form the special subject of enquiry will probably be that which describes the manner in which the present Co-Regent, the Amir-i-Kabeer, was appointed to his high office, the manner in which he has acted since his appointment, and the conduct of the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, in connection therewith. A few extracts from the article will show those who have not read it, how serious are the charges brougnt against the Government and the Resident:—

"'Sir Richard Meade, when recommending Wikar-ool-Oomra for the position of Co-Regent, was fully acquainted with that nobleman's previous history, with the proscription from which he had been but partially relieved in 1869, and with very recent instances of his incurable hostility to the cause of good order and to the first principles of regular government. The more serious and unequivocal instances of Wikar-ool-Oomra's misconduct were on record in our own archives; the plot for the personation of the Resident's wife by the woman Murray in 1861, with all its incidents of bribery and deception, had been judicially investigated at the Residency. It was on being "found guilty" of this corrupt and nefarious intrigue, that the sentence of "complete political extinction" had been pronounced against Wikar-ool-Oomra. Moreover, the records of Sir Richard Meade's own office accused Wikar-ool-Oomra of having been closely connected with Moulwee Ala-ood-deen, who organized the attack on the Residency in 1857, which, had it been successful, would have spread the flames of the Mutiny over all Southern India; of having, in 1858, harboured and comforted mutineers and rebels against the British Government, and of having on several other occasions been suspiciously allied with disaffected persons and even with dangerous criminals.

"'At this very critical conjuncture (about the 22nd of September, 1877), Sir Richard Meade took a trip by railway, to a junction-station about 120 miles from Hyderabad, to pay a flying visit to Lord Lytton, who was on his way to Mysore. On the Resident's return, a message was conveyed to Sir Salar Jung, we may be sure by an indirect channel, to the effect that, full powers having now been obtained from the Viceroy, if he again refused to acquiesce in the "final orders," *his arrest and deportation to Madras* by a special train, on the Nizam's own State railway, would follow. When one of these master-strokes of "political" cajolery or coercion is undertaken, the communication is always verbal if possible, or if anything must be written, a private and familar note from an inferior hand is chosen, and the official form avoided. We are not, therefore, in a position to give absolute proof of the authenticity or authority of this disgraceful threat, the reality of which was widely talked of in Hyderabad; but although we do not believe the actual perpetration of the outrage to have been intended, Sir Salar Jung himself undoubtedly believed it. Having already been told that a man of the character and antecedents of Wikar-ool-Oomra would be installed, in defiance of the Durbar, without pretext or warrant, he no doubt assumed that the Resident had full permission to proceed to any extremities, and may well have argued that his duty now lay in submission; for if he resisted until he was made a prisoner, the administrative independence of the State would be utterly destroyed, and the reign of unrestrained reaction and corruption instituted. The calculation on which the menace was hazarded proved to be correct. The Minister gave in.'

"The story is then told of the alleged spoliation by the Amir-i-Kabeer of his nephews, and Sir Richard Meade's conduct is represented in a very unfavourable light:—

"'Very soon after the Ameer's appointment his power to away Sir Richard Meade became evident. Confident of the Resident's support, and intoxicated with the power conferred upon him, he quickly determined to wrest from his nephews the very property inherited by them from their father and uncle, which Sir Richard Meade had pledged himself should be respected. The young men urged these pledges upon the Resident, and upon his assistant, Major Euan Smith. The Resident was bound, they pointed out, to make the Ameer respect his pledges, for he was a party to them in the way we have already described. They had withdrawn their own candidature, and their opposition to the Ameer's appointment to the Co-Regency, on the faith of the Resident's assurances that no attempt should be made by the Ameer on their possessions. In defiance of all these pledges, the Ameer shortly after his appointment made a demand upon them, for which he did not even allege a pretext, for the transfer to himself of estates yielding a revenue of £25,000 a year, and the Resident urged the nephews to let him have their property "for the sake of not creating strife." We make no comment upon the transaction.

"'The success of his first operation opened the Ameer's eyes to the full value of a British Resident whom he could thus use to disarm resistance against his exactions. He now asserted that he was in want of ready money, and straightway made a requisition of £50,000 upon the young men for the "support of his dignity." The Residency screw was again applied on his behalf, and the money paid, in the vain hope that exaction would be carried no further without being finally stopped by a British officer of the high rank of the Hyderabad Resident, holding the blue ribbon of the Indian political service.

"'But the robbery of the £50,000 was hardly effected, than another demand followed. The claim now made upon his nephews' inheritance was for the magnificent suburban house and grounds, with hanging gardens, artificial lakes, and labyrinths, called the Jehan-nooma, the most attractive place of Hyderabad. Incredible as it must seem, the Resident supported the monstrous exaction, and once more had the hapless nephews to submit.

. . . .

"'But Wikar-ool-Oomra divined that his power to use the British Resident was by no means exhausted. His appetite "grew by what it fed on." The Resident was to be a party to complicity in outrage on a grander scale.'

"This was the forcible seizure of two estates still held by the nephews worth £40,000 a year. The nephews appealed to the Resident.

"'The reply of the infatuated officer, dated 13th June, consisted of a direct refusal to receive their representation on the subject, thereby simply giving a *carte blanche* to the Ameer to do what he pleased.'

"Other similar, if not stronger, passages occur, and the story of the spoliation of the nephews is thus concluded:—

"'No more scandalous perversion of justice was ever associated with the administration of a civilized Government. The result is that in the State of Hyderabad, and in every part of India where the facts are known, the very idea of Justice emanating from a British officer is scoffed and jeered at, and we now expressly charge Sir Richard Meade with inflicting this shame upon our nation.'

"We shall give but one more passage, and perhaps it may be this passage which Sir Richard Meade specially desires to have cleared up:—

"'Who can wonder that the ex-Resident's name is associated with rumours of the most painful character in that city? We shall not conceal, for we ought not to conceal, the fact that rumours have been prevalent at Hyderabad for the past three years which, unless explained, are fatal to the character both of the Resident and of Major Euan Smith. Incidents, the full particulars of which are in our possession, which demand explanation, and which may be explainable as innocent on their merits, though hardly defensible in any case against the charge of unaccountable imprudence, are necessarily invested by public suspicion wi h the most sinister aspects, especially when there is on the face of the transactions generally so much that is difficult to account for.'

"We have given enough to show that an enquiry is really needed. Such charges ought either to [illegible] established or refuted. Sir Richard Meade's des[illegible] for an investigation seems to show that he beli[illegible] himself able to refute them, and for the honou[illegible] the Government he serves, it is to be hoped h[illegible] succeed in doing so."

ROYAL VISIT TO BRIGHT[illegible]

THE townspeople of Brighton held [illegible] yesterday (July 21) in honour o[illegible] Prince and Princess of Walse, wh[illegible] the Princesses Louise, Victoria, [illegible] had graciously consented to o[illegible] for Sick Children, which has re[illegible] ed. For a long time past a hope [illegible] tained that their Royal Highness[illegible] sent at the ceremonial, and when, a[illegible] it was intimated through Sir Alber[illegible] the Prince was disposed to honour t[illegible] his presence the Mayor, Mr. Alder[illegible] Smith, and the people of Brighton gene[illegible] ed measures to give their Royal Highn[illegible] loyal and enthusiastic reception. The[illegible] should be added, were cordially second[illegible] Howlett, the chairman of the Hove Com[illegible] and the result was a spectacle of probably [illegible] brilliancy, so far as the town was concern[illegible] ton certainly never wore a gayer or mo[illegible] appearance than it did yesterday. Flags [illegible] played in every direction, appropriate mo[illegible] shown in profusion alike of design and d[illegible] along the entire sea-front there was a line [illegible] tian masts with festoons of bunting, st[illegible] some three miles in extent. There w[illegible] many triumphal arches at the principa[illegible] along the route over which the Ro[illegible] cession was to travel. "Albert" and "A[illegible] stood forth upon many a house front; "Welcome" was everywhere displayed, and one of the principal arches, erected at a point where the parishes of Brighton and Hove join, was intended as a copy of the entrance to Windsor Castle. The weather was, in defiance of American predictions, fine, inasmuch as with a bright sun there was associated one of those refreshing south-westerly breezes for which Brighton is famous.

Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the

Hon. Mrs. Coke, Mdlle. Vauthier, the Marquis of Hamilton, and Colonel Teesdale, travelled in a special train from Victoria Station, which reached Brighton at 20 minutes to one o'clock. As usual upon such occasions, the railway terminus was extensively decorated and draped, the platform being laid with red cloth, while a stand had been erected from which the invited guests of the railway company could witness the arrival and reception of the distinguished visitors. Guards of honour were furnished by the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers and a number of lads from her Majesty's training-ship St. Vincent, at Portsmouth, who looked remarkably smart in their white and blue uniform. Their bands were also in attendance here, as also a contingent of the Middlesex Yeomanry, who, under Captain Tritton, and in the absence of any regular cavalry regiment, acted as escort to the Royal party. On arrival their Royal Highnesses were received by the Mayor and Mayoress, Sir Albert Sasoon and Mr. Rueben Sassoon, the Recorder (Mr. P. C. Gates), the borough members (Messrs. J. R. Holland and W. T. Marriott), and Aldermen Davey, W. H. Hallett, H. Martin, Cox, and Brigden. An address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation was presented by the Recorder on behalf of the town, and graciously accepted by their Royal Highnesses. After which they entered the carriages in waiting, and, accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the reception, proceeded to the new hospital. Here everything was in readiness, the members of the committee of management, the bishop of the diocese, the archdeacon of Lewes, and a large party of the leading residents being present either in the board-room or in the marquee where the opening ceremony was to be performed. Guards of honour were furnished here from the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and the local Volunteer fire brigade. As the Prince and Princess entered the building the band stationed on the grounds played "God save the Queen;" and after several of the chief contributors to the hospital had been presented to their Royal Highnesses the institution was inspected. Everything in the hospital appeared to be in capital order, and the Prince was later on able to express his gratification with all he had seen. The new building, it should be mentioned, is a magnificent structure standing in its own grounds on the summit of a hill in the Western outskirts of Brighton. It is built of red brick and terra-cotta, the arrangements being of the most modern character and designed with especial regard to attaining perfection in the way of its sanitary and other appliances.

After the Prince and Princess had entered the marquee and taken their places with their children on the raised dais prepared for them, Mr. W. Percival Boxall, vice-president and chairman of the committee of management, read an address in which the managers of the hospital presented the most respectful greeting to their Royal Highnesses, and desired to express the deepest gratitude that they had acceded to a request to be present that day for the purpose of opening the new building. The hospital was, the address pointed out, founded 12 years since, when no institution existed in Brighton where a child under 10 years of age could be separately treated, except in the case of immediate accident. The building which their Royal Highnesses were about to inaugurate was constructed to receive 90 patients, and arrangements had been made for convalescence, also for those whose friends are wishful to contribute towards their maintenance, and thus to be relieved from the pauperising influence of enforced charity. The address, in conclusion, invoked God's blessing on their Royal Highnesses and the Royal children, who were each and all dear to the hearts of a loyal people.

Dr. Taaffe (acting chairman of the building committee) followed with a few remarks in which he asked that his Royal Highness would declare the hospital open, at the same time presenting him with a gold key to the building.

In complience with this request, the Prince of Wales said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I have now to thank you in the name of the Princess and myself for the cordial welcome you have given us, and for the kind words which have been expressed in the address. I beg to assure you that it has been a great pleasure to us again to come to Brighton, a place we have not visited for so many years, and to participate in so excellent and important a work as this. We have been much gratified by what we have seen, and we wish every prosperity to this institution, which has been so admirably conceived for the benefit of mankind. (Cheers.)

The Bishop next read a brief payer, and a number of ladies of the town, headed by Lady Cardross and the Mayoress, then passed before the Royal visitors, and placed before the Princess of Wales purses containing sums of money in aid of the charity. The Prince and Princess and the Royal children also inscribed their names upon the scroll of vellum prior to leaving the institution.

Again entering the carriages the distinguished visitors proceed *via* the Western Road to Hove, where the inhabitants were enthusiastic in their cheering, past the Town-hall, which is in course of erection there, down Albany-villas, and along the entire sea-front past the piers and the Aquarium, to the residence of Sir Albert Sassoon, in Eastern-terrace. Here their Royal Highnesses lunched with their host and a few other guests who had taken an active part in the day's proceedings. Among those who had the honour of meeting the Royal visitors were the Bishop of Chichester, Lady Augustus Hervey and Miss Maria Hervey, the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. A. Lumley, Mr. Calcraft, and Mrs. and Miss Guppy. After the repast the Royal guests proceeded to the Aquarium, where they were received by Mr. McMillian, chairman of the company, Mrs. McMillian, several members of the board of directors, Mr. Wilkinson (the manager), and other officials. The principal features of the institution were pointed out to their Royal Highnesses by Mr. Francis Francis, and the young Princesses appeared to be particularly interested in the inspection, and the information afforded by Mr. Francis as to the contents of the different tanks. The Royal party remained on the balcony nearly half an hour, and were much amused at M. Blenow's performing dogs. The Aquarium orchestra played during the passage of the distinguished visitors through the conservatory. Their Royal Highnesses frequently expressed to the chairman the pleasure which the visit gave them, and the Prince of Wales intimated that he would again visit the institution in order to quietly inspect the contents. On leaving the building the Royal party inscribed their names in the visitors' book, and graciously accepted from the chairman an album containing views of the building, similar to that sent to the Queen in 1876, and some beautifully-bound guides to the Aquarium for the young Princesses and the Ladies in Waiting. From the Aquarium the Royal party proceeded to the Pavilion and the Dome, where they spent a short time, passing through the principal apartments. They then proceeded to the railway terminus, where the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour, their band being also in attendance, and left for London by a special train at a quarter-past five, which arrived at Victoria at 6-23. Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Marriot, M.P., Mr. Holland, M.P., Mr. H. G. Calcraft, Mr. Otway, M.P. (director), and Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of the railway, accompanied the Royal train, which was in charge of Mr. Stroudley, locomotive engineer, and Mr. Williams, traffic superintendent.

In the evening there were illuminations and torchlight processions in all parts of the town, the Pavilion and Steyne fountain being lit up with coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, while there was an extensive display of fireworks from the West Pier.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, were entrusted with the entire decorations and illuminations, and numerous special devices were manufactured for the occasion.—*Morning Post.*

SIR F. ROBERTS'S SERVICES.

In the House of Commons, on July 29,

Sir H. Wolff asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the year 1859, an Act was passed to enable Lord Napier of Magdala to receive the full benefit of the salary of Member of Council for the Presidency of Bombay, or as holding any other office in India, notwithstanding his being in receipt of an annuity and notwithstanding other Acts of Parliament; if he could state why a similar indulgence was not extended to Sir Frederick Roberts in respect of the annuity granted to him for his services in Afghanistan; whether a sum of 25,000*l.* was voted to Sir Garnet Wolseley for his services in Ashantee; whether the annuities conferred on Lords Keane, Gough, and Hardinge, and Sir H. Havelock, were charged on Imperial revenues, though granted for Indian services; whether, in commemoration of the famous exploit of General Roberts, a bronze star was to be or had been given to those who took part in it; whether it had been held that we cannot clearly define as an Indian object the purpose of the Afghan war, and that in consequence a grant had been made from Imperial funds towards the expenses of that war; and whether, taking into consideration the foregoing precedents, and also the admittedly composite character of the campaigns in which Sir F. Roberts took part, her Majesty's Government would reconsider their decision as to the 12,500*l.* awarded to Sir F. Roberts, and grant him either from Indian or Imperial funds a pecuniary reward more in consonance with such precedents?

The Marquess of Hartington.—It is a fact, as stated in the question, that an Act was passed to nable Lord Napier of Magdala to receive the full enefit of his salary as a member of the Council, twithstanding his being in receipt of an annuity. also true that 25,000*l.* was voted to Sir Garnet eley for his services in Ashantee. It is further t that her Majesty's Government have held Afghan war cannot be considered to have ertaken solely for Indian purposes, and ld be just, therefore, to make an Impe- tion in aid of the war. That Imperial has been made in the shape of a grant s. It has never been proposed or sug- further contribution should be made ne detailed expenditure of the de between the Indian and Im- ts. There is, so far as I am aware, why the Imperial Government ake a share of the payment of the they should undertake to pay the , or any other of the expenses involv- on. member asks why a similar Bill troduced in the case of General Roberts case of Lord Napier of Magdala. I might ply to that question that it is perfectly cer- such a Bill could not have passed through se without considerable opposition and delay ar). The circumstances would have been in spect very different from those in which Napier's Bill was passed; and I am not d to say, even if I could have been certain, e Bill would pass without any opposition, should have been prepared, or that the Coun- India would have been prepared, to support introducing a Bill in conformity with that lent. All I can say in answer to the general ion is, that looking to the precedents which been published in the return recently moved y the honourable gentleman, it appeared to the rnment that the services of Sir Donald Stewart Sir Frederick Roberts would be adequately in conformity with former precedents, by a grant of 1,000*l.* a year for life, and looking to the exceptional circumstances in which those two officers were placed by their being at the time in high office under the Indian Government and thereby disqualified for an immediate pension a grant of 12,500*l.* was a liberal and adequate one (cheers).

Sir H. Wolff said the noble lord had not answered the part of his question relating to Lord Keane and others.

The Marquess of Hartington.—I believe it is a fact that the annuities referred to were charged on the Imperial revenue. I have not made any inquiry into the circumstances in which these annuities were granted, and I do not see anything to induce me to modify the general reply I have just given.

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E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C., BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engine have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economicnl Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
[illegible] 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	CASH. 13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	CASH. 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	CASH. 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits; Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had at the Office of the "*Englishman* News paper, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA, A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	" HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	" COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	" PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	" " "
CEYLON	" W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	" A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	" SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	" HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	" COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

- Dark Cambric Costumes.
- Navy Serge.
- Thick Tweed.
- Warm Home Spun do.
- Guernsey quilted do.
- Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.
- Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.
- Warm Oxford Jackets.
- Long Sealskin Jackets.
- Do. Astrakan do.
- Warm Ulsters.
- Rain Coats.
- Alpacca Cache Possiere.
- Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
- Dark Cambric Petticoats.
- Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

- Flannel in different colours.
- Waterproof Sheeting.
- Cotton and Merino Stockings.
- Ladies' Undervests.
- Tweed Hats.
- Terai Hats.
- Fancy Deck Hats.
- Sealskin Caps.
- Alexandra Jackets.
- Shawls.
- Scotch Mauds.
- Mufflers and Wrappers.
- Blankets.
- Bathing Gowns.
- Towels.
- Linen Collars and Cuffs.
- Paper Collars and Cuffs.
- White and coloured Handkerchiefs.
- Neckties and Fichus.
- Sponges.
- Toilet Requisites.
- Fitted Bags complete.
- Boots and Shoes.
- Folding Deck Chairs.
- Ladies Trunks.
- Travelling Boxes.
- Hat Boxes.
- Soiled Linen Bags.
- Leather Purses.
- Air Pillows.
- Resais (Indian Quilts).
- Rugs and Straps.
- Silk Umbrellas.
- Parasols
- Tin Baths.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes.
- Hair Brushes in cases.
- Combs and Powders.
- Perfumes.
- Soap Boxes.
- Luggage Labels.
- Fans.
- Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S patent portable RAILWAY and ROLLING-STOCK.
For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to
L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

NOW READY.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE CASES RELATING TO INDIA, decided by the Privy Council and the other Courts in England.
By REGINALD M. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law.
Price, Rs. 20. Postage, As. 12.
Application for Copies, accompanied with remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.
13th August, 1881.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs		of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	" 12-0 do.
Do.	F F	do.	" 12-8 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	F F	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8 do.
Do.	F F	do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	" 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,[illegible]
" 1872	£816,353

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,019,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

THE FRENCH AND TRIPOLI.

On Wednesday (July 27th) a Parliamentary paper was issued containing correspondence respecting the affairs of Tripoli. It includes 12 despatches. The first two dated June 25, are from Hassim Pasha, the Foreign Minister of the Porte, to Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in England, and relate to the claim of the French Consulates to protect Tunisians residing in Tripoli and other parts of the Turkish empire, and the protest of the Porte against this claim, Lord Granville's attention was to be called to the matter. Then, after a short note from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin, there follows a letter, dated July 4, from Lord Lyons to Lord Granville, giving the substance of a conversation with M. St. Hilaire with reference to the despatch of Turkish troops to Tripoli. We give the despatches which come next in full :—

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

"Foreign Office, July 12, 1881.

"My Lord,—The Turkish Ambassador called upon me this afternoon and complained of the language held by the French Embassy at Constantinople with regard to the measures which the Porte had thought it necessary to take in Tripoli. I told Musurus Pasha that no one could contest the right of the Sultan to take what measures were necessary to maintain order in Tripoli. At the same time I repeated the advice I had already given —not in a spirit of hostility to the Sultan's authority, but, on the contrary, as desiring to support it —that the Porte should exercise great prudence in not giving causes of plausible complaint to the French Government. The latter I said, were placed in a position of difficulty by the insurrection of the tribes. They might easily take an exaggerated view of the steps which it was necessary for them to take, and we should much regret to see the relations of France and Turkey in a state of tension. Musurus Pasha said that he would communicate these observations to his Government, and that he believed they were in accordance with their views. But he observed that, in order to prevent causes of quarrel arising, it was absolutely necessary to have a sufficient military force in Tripoli to control the tribes. For this purpose the troops there must be further increased. I said that any large increase of troops would be considered by the French as a menace, as they suspected the Turkish authorities of having given some encouragement to the agitation which was now causing them trouble in Tunis and Algeria. Musurus Pasha entirely denied the truth of this suspicion. "I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.

"Foreign Office, July 15, 1881.

"My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's desatch of the 4th inst., reporting some observations made to you by M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire in conversation on the same day, with reference to the present state of affairs at Sfax, and the possibility of serious complications in case of fanatical outbursts of Arabs in Tripoli extending to Tunis; and your Excellency states that M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, after adverting to certain measure taken by the Porte in the present state of things, added that he had thought it necessary to address to the Porte a serious warning on the subject. I have now to state to your Excellency that, in view of the unquestioned incorporation of Tripoli in the Turkish Empire, as well as its proximity to Egypt, Her Majesty's Government could not regard interference of whatever description on the part of the French Government in that province in the same manner as they viewed the recent occurrences at Tunis. That Her Majesty's Government should take this view of the question of Tripoli cannot, they feel assured, be a source of surprise to that of France, since they have, on all occasions when the question on the extension of French influence in the direction of Egypt has been under discussion, been perfectly frank in their explanations with the French Government on the subject. Indeed, I need hardly remind your Excellency of the conversation which, on the 16th of January last, you had had with M. Barthelemy St. Hiliare respecting Tunis, and which bears very closely on this question, in the course of which, as your Excellency reported, M. Barthelemy St. Hiliare repeated the statement he had more than once made to me before, that he considered that it would be a most unwise act for France to take possession of Tunis. He conceived it to be most important that Tunis should exist as an independent State, to form a 'buffer' between Algeria and the territory in Africa further east. If France were in possession of Tunis, she would then, he said, have difficulties with Italy about Tripoli. 'She would also, as you observed, have got a great deal too near Egypt. M. Barthelemy St. Hiliare did not at all dispute this.' It is very essential that no time should be lost in conveying an intimation to the French Government that a new and very different question would arise should that Government endeavour to exercise any exclusive or special influence in regard to Tripoli; which, Her Majesty's Government must not conceal might bear unfavourably upon the cordial friendship which has so long happily subsisted between the two countries, and which, as Her Majesty's Government believe, is essential to the maintenance of their mutual interests as well as most valuable to the peace and general well-being of Europe. As M. Barthelemy St. Hiliare is well aware, England might not be found to be the only country which would consider her interests deeply involved in any departure from the existing state of things in Tripoli, so far as the extension of French influence to, or authority over that country is concerned ; a country the relations of which towards the Porte are, as the French Government are aware, regulated by the Protocol of the 12-24th of February, 1873, signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey in regard to consular jurisdiction in Tripoli. Your Excellency will be good enough to make a representation to the French Government founded on the foregoing observations, but avoiding any language which could be construed as being of an unfriendly character. "I am, &c.

"GRANVILLE."

Lord—Lyons to Earl Granville—(Received July 18.)

"Paris, July 17, 1881.

"My Lord,—I recited very fully to M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire this morning the substance of your Lordship's despatch of the day before yesterday on the subject of Tripoli. I observed to him that I had reported to your Lordship what he had said to me at the beginning of the month respecting the danger of serious complications in case of fanatical outbursts of Arabs in Tripoli extending to Tunis, and respecting the warning which he thought it necessary to address to the Porte. I went on to say that, in view of the fact that Tripoli was unquestionably a part of the Ottoman Empire, and in view, moreover, of the proximity of that province to Egypt, it was impossible that Her Majesty's Government could regard any interference, of whatever description, on the part of the French Government in Tripoli in the same manner as they had viewed recent occurrences in Tunis. I reminded M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire that Her Majesty's Government had been always perfectly frank with the French Government whenever the question of any extension of French influence in the direction of Egypt had been under discussion, and I adverted to the conversation which I had with him when he came to see me on the 16th of January last. He would I said remember that, in the course of that conversation he had stated that he conceived it to be most important that Tunis should exist as an independent State, to form a buffer ('tampon') between Algeria and the territory in Africa farther east. Nor would he have forgotten that he had remarked to me that, if France were in possession of Tunis, she would have difficulties with Italy about Tripoli ; or that he had not in any way disputed the observation I had thereupon made, that if France were in possession of Tunis she would have got a great deal too near Egypt. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire answered that he perfectly recollected the conversation, and that the sentiments he had expressed in it had undergone no change. As regarded Tunis, he could assure me that the object of the French Government was simply to make that regency a well-governed, well ordered, and prosperous country which might be a safe and useful neighbour to Algeria, and might advantageously stand between French territory and the less civilized Mussulman countries to the east. As regarded Tripoli, the French Government regarded it as indisputably a part of the Ottoman Empire, and they had no intention whatever either of invading it or attempting to establish any exclusive or predominant influence in it. The remonstrances which had been addressed to the Porte had been of a mild and friendly character, and they had not been made until the French Government had had very good reason to believe that Turkish emissaries from Tripoli had been stirring up disaffection in Tunis. The Porte had been warned of the danger which must ensue if a fire was lighted in Tripoli which spread to Tunis, and it had been assured that if, contrary to their hopes and wishes, the French Government were driven to take military measures, they would take measures of a defensive character only, and their troops would not cross the frontier of Tripoli. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire went on to say that he had received most friendly answers from the Porte, and had been assured that the Turkish forces which had been sent to Tripoli had been despatched expressly to prevent the lawless proceedings which he deprecated, and to maintain the Sultan's own authority over the tribes. He had, he said, accepted these assurances, but had at the same time pointed out that the despatch of Turkish troops to Tripoli had undoubtedly had the practical effect of stirring up a dangerous excitement among the tribes, both in Tripoli itself and in Tunis. This excitement was, however, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire was fain to believe, subsiding, and he hoped that the measures taken against Sfax, and the moral effect of the presence in the Gulf of Gabes of the large French naval squadron which had been sent there, would have the effect of preventing any further outbreak. Finally, as regarded Egypt, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire declared that it would be a real and great sorrow to him if anything should occur to weaken the close and cordial understanding between France and England with respect to that country. He was occupied in endeavouring to turn that good understanding to account at the present moment, for the purpose of improving the judicial system and other matters, and he relied upon it to produce prosperity in Egypt, and to consolidate friendship between France and England. I proceeded to say that certainly Her Majesty's Government had shown the greatest possible consideration for France with regard to the recent occurrences in Tunis, but that M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire should be well aware that a new and very different question would arise should France attempt to exercise any exclusive or special influence with regard to Tripoli. It was, I said, in the same spirit as that in which his Excellency had just spoken that Her Majesty's Government felt bound to give this early intimation of their views respecting a question which, if raised, might bear unfavourably upon the cordial friendship which had so long happily subsisted between the two countries, and which Her Majesty's Government believe to be essential to their mutual interests as well as most valuable to the peace and general well-being of Europe. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire said that he would write immediately to the French Ambassador in London a despatch, to be communicated to your Lordship, which would contain such an explicit statement of the views of the French Government with regard to Tripoli as could not fail to be satisfactory to the Government of Her Majesty.—"I have, &c.,

"LYONS"

After an acknowledgment from Earl Granville to Lord Lyons, there comes the following despatch to Mr. Adams :—

"Foreign Office, July 19, 1881.

"Sir,—The French Charge d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office to-day, and communicated the substance of a despatch which he had received from M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire in reply to the communication by Lord Lyons of my despatch respecting Tripoli of the 15th inst. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire considers it very advisable that, in view of the interest which has been aroused in England with regard to Tripoli, he should counteract any erroneous impressions by placing on record the actual state of affairs. At his recent interview with Lord Lyons, he had stated to his Excellency that at the present moment there could be no possible cause or any feeling in England upon the subject, as the future would show ; he had pointed out that the objects of the expedition to Tunis were now clearly understood by the European Powers, who had received with perfect confidence the assurances which had been given by France, and the bare supposition that after having disclaimed the annexation or conquest of Tunis, they should entertain any such idea in regard to Tripoli exceeded all reasonable belief. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire could not regard seriously the schemes attributed to France by certain newspapers which already saw in France not only the mistress of Tripoli, but of Egypt, with an influence extending as far as Syria and the Red Sea. He was, however, able to give them the most formal denial. From the frontier of Tunis to that of Egypt there were not less than 17 or 18 degrees of longitude, the coast was almost uninhabited, and the country little better than a desert. With such facts before them none but the declared enemies of France could desire to see her embarked in such extravagant adventures. France had no designs whatever upon Tripoli, and only desired that there should be no outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism from the Regency, which might spread to Tunis, and even reach Algeria. It was with this object, and in the most amicable spirit, that communications had taken place with the Turkish Government, who had been invited, in view of these apprehensions, to take such steps as might seem to them best calculated to avert a danger perhaps equally threatening to both countries ; and the recent explanations exchanged with the Porte on this subject had furnished a proof of the friendly sentiments existing between the two Governments. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire added that the submission of Sfax and the occupation of Gabes insured the tranquillity of those districts, while the pressure of an imposing naval force at Gabes and Djerba would probably suffice to prevent even the boldest among the frontier tribes from making hostile incursions into Tunisian territory. Count D'Aunay was authorized to submit these considerations, which had already been communicated to Lord Lyons, to Her Majesty's Government, and to assure them of the high value attached by the French Government to the complete understanding which so happily existed with regard to Egypt. Her Majesty's Government must believe that the Government of the French Republic would regret anything which would disturb a harmony so essential to the peace of the world and the interests of civilization. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire concluded by expressing the hope that this despatch would enable Her Majesty's Government to dispel any apprehension which might have arisen, however devoid of foundation. I shall take an early opportunity of conversing with M. D'Annay on the subject of this communication. In the meanwhile you are authorized to say to M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire that Her Majesty's Government regard it as quite satisfactory, and it shows the advantage of perfectly frank communications between the two Governments on all matters which might directly or indirectly affect the good relations happily existing between the two countries.—"I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

The last despatch is from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin.

"Foreign Office, July 26, 1881.

"My Lord,—I transmit to your Excellency herewith copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, showing the communications which have passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France respecting Tripoli. In my despatch of the 12th inst., I informed your Excellency that I had repeated to Musurus Pasha the advice I had already given, that the Porte should exercise great prudence in not giving causes of plausible complaint to the French Government. It is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that your Excellency should speak in the same sense to Assim Pasha, and if a fitting opportunity should present itself, also to His Majesty the Sultan, it will be seen from this correspondence which is about to be presented to Parliament, that Her Majesty's Government have intimated to the Government of France that Tripoli must be deemed to stand in a different position from Tunis ; and the French Government have not hesitated to admit this, and to acknowledge that the dominion of the Sultan over Tripoli is indisputable. Under these circumstances the responsibility of the Porte for the maintenance of order on the frontier, where its authority is unchallenged, becomes all the more serious. It might lead to very grave consequences if the Porte were to misapprehend the intention of the communications in this correspondence, and were to suppose that it might look for support to Great Britain in the event of difficulties arising from the Arabs in Tripoli being encouraged by the imprudence of the Turkish authorities to join with the Tunisian tribes in attacking the French. It woul be well, therefore, that your Excellency should clearly explain to the Porte that Her Majesty's Government have interests which make it their policy that Tripoli should not be brought under the influence of another power, and they would accordingly desire to see the *status quo* there maintained, and they likewise desire that the territory of the Sultan should not be subject to unjust aggression ; but they are not prepared to shield the Turkish Government from the consequences which they may bring upon themselves, should the friendly advice which Her Majesty's Government have tendered be disregarded.—"I am, &c.,

GRANVILLE."

CENSUS OF THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt contributes a paper to the last *Fortnightly* on the above subject. We make the following extracts :—

In the lull, which we hope is soon to break the storm of party strife in England, it may not perhaps be impossible to direct public attention to the rapid growth of questions which for the last few years have been agitating the religious mind of Asia, and which are certain before long to present themselves as a very serious perplexity to British statesmen ; questions, moreover, which, if not dealt with by them betimes, it will later be found out of their power to deal with at all, though a vigorous policy at the present moment might yet solve them to this country's very great advantage.

The revival which is taking place in the Mohammedan world is indeed worthy of every Englishman's attention, and it is difficult to believe that it has not received anxious consideration at the hands of those whose official responsibility lies chiefly in the direction of Asia ; but I am not aware that it has hitherto been placed in its true light before the English public, or that a quite definite policy regarding it may be counted on as existing in the counsels of the present Cabinet. Indeed, as regards the Cabinet, the reverse may very well be the case. We know how suspicious English politicians are of policies which may be denounced by their enemies as speculative ; and it is quite possible that the very magnitude of the problem to be solved in considering the future of Islam may have caused it to be put aside there as one "outside the sphere of practical politics." The phrase is a convenient one, and is much used by those in power amongst us who would evade the labour or the responsibility of great decisions. Yet that such a problem exists in a new and very serious form I do not hesitate to affirm, nor will my proposition, as I think, be doubted by any who have mingled much in the last few years with the Mussulman populations of Western Asia. There it is easily discernible that great changes are impending, changes perhaps analogous to those which Christendom underwent four hundred years ago, and that a new departure is urgently demanded of England if she would maintain even for a few years her position as the guide and arbiter of Asiatic progress.

It was not altogether without the design of gaining more accurate knowledge than I could find elsewhere on the subject of this Mohammedan revival that I visited Jeddah in the early part of the past winter, and that I subsequently spent some months in Egypt and Syria in the almost exclusive society of Mussulmans. Jeddah, I argued, the seaport of Mecca and only forty miles distant from that famous centre of the Moslem universe, would be the most convenient spot from which I could obtain such a bird's-eye view of Islam as I was in search of ; and I imagined rightly that I should there find myself in an atmosphere less provincial than that of Cairo, or Bagdad, or Constantinople. Jeddah is indeed in the pilgrim season the suburb of a great metropolis, and even a European stranger there feels that he is no longer in a world of little thoughts and local aspirations. On every side the politics he hears discussed are those of the great world, and the religion professed is that of a wider Islam than he has been accustomed to in Turkey or in India. There every race and language are represented, and every sect, Indians, Persians, Moors, are there,—negroes from the Niger, Malays from Java, Tartars from the Khanates, Arabs from the French Sahara, from Oman and Zanzibar, even, in Chinese dress and undistinguishable from other natives of the Celestial Empire, Mussulmans from the interior of China. As one meets these walking in the streets one's view of Islam becomes suddenly enlarged, and one is forced to exclaim with Sir Thomas Browne, "Truly the (Mussulman) world is greater than that part of it geographers have described." The permanent population, too, of Jeddah is a microcosm of Islam. It is made up of individuals from every nation under heaven. Besides the indigenous Arab, who has given his language and his tone of thought to the rest, there is a mixed resident multitude descended from the countless pilgrims who have remained to live and die in the holy cities. These preserve, to a certain extent, their individuality, at least for a generation or two, and maintain a connection with the lands to which they owe their origin and the people who were their countrymen. Thus there is constantly found at Jeddah a free mart of intelligence for all that is happening in the world ; and the common gossip of the bazaar retails news from every corner of the Mussulman earth. It is hardly too much to say that one can learn more of modern Islam in a week at Jeddah than in a year elsewhere, for there the very shopkeepers discourse of things divine, and even the Frank Vice-Consuls prophecy. The Hejazi is less shy, too, of discussing religious matters than his fellow Mussulmans are in other places. Religion is, as it were, part of his stock-in-trade, and he is accustomed to parade it before strangers. With a European he may do this a little disdainfully, but still he will do it, and with less disguise or desire to please than is in most places the case. Moreover—and this is important—it is almost always the practical side of question that the commercial Jeddan will put forward. He sees things from a political and economical point of view, rather than a doctrinal, and if fanatical, he is so from the same motives, and no others, which once moved the citizens of Ephesus to defend the idols worshipped at their shrines. In other cities the Ulema, or learned men, of whom a stranger might seek instruction, would be found busying themselves mainly with doctrinal matters not always interesting at the present day, old-world arguments of Koranic interpretation which have from time immemorial occupied the schools. But here even these are treated practically, and as they bear on the political aspect of the hour. For myself, I became speedily impressed with the advantage thus afforded me, and neglected no opportunity which offered itself for listening and asking questions, so that without pretending to the possession of more special skill than any intelligent inquirer might command, I obtained a mass of information I cannot but think to be of great value—while this in its turn served me later as an introduction to such Mussulman divines as I afterwards met in the North. Jeddah then realised all my hopes and gratified nearly all my curiosities. I will own, too, to having come away with more than a gratified curiosity, and to having found new words of thought and life in an atmosphere I had fancied to be only of decay. I was astonished at the vigorous life of Islam, at its practical hopes and fears in this modern nineteenth century, and above all at its reality as a moral force ; so that if I had not exactly come to mock, I certainly remained, in a certain sense, to pray. At least I left it interested, as I had never thought to be, in the great struggle which seemed to me impending between the parties of reaction in Islam and reform, and not a little hopeful as to its favourable issue. What this is likely to be I now intend to discuss.

First, however, it will I think be as well to survey briefly the actual composition of the Mohammedan world. It is only by a knowledge of the elements of which Islam is made up that we can guess its future, and these are less generally known than they should be. A stranger from Europe visiting the Hejaz is, as I have said, irresistibly struck with the vastness of the religious world in whose centre he stands. Mohammedanism to our Western eyes seems almost bounded by the limits of the Ottoman Empire. The Turk stands in our foreground and has stood there from the days of Bajazet, and in our vulgar tongue his name is still synonymous with Moslem, so that we are apt to look upon him as, if not the only, at least the chief figure of Islam. But from Arabia we see things in a truer perspective, and become aware that beyond and without the Ottoman dominions there are races and nations, no less truly followers of the Prophet, beside whom the Turk shrinks into numerical insignificance. We catch sight, it may be for the first time in their real proportions, of the old Persian and Mogul monarchies, of the forty million Mussulmans of India, of the thirty million Malays, of the fifteen million Chinese, and the vast and yet uncounted Mohammedan populations of Central Africa. We see, too, how important is still the Arabian element, and how necessary it is to count with it, in any estimate we may form of Islam's possible future. Turkey, meanwhile, and Constantinople, retire to a rather remote horizon, and the Mussulman centre of gravity is, as it were, shifted from the north and west towards the south and east.

I was at some pains while at Jeddah to gain accurate statistics of the Haj according to the various races and sects composing it, and with them of the populations they in some measure represent. The pilgrimage is of course no certain guide as to the composition of the Mussulman world, for many accidents of distance and political circumstance interfere with calculations based on it. Still to a certain extent a proportion is preserved between it and the populations which supply it ; and, in default of better, statistics of the Haj afford us an index not without value of the degree of religious vitality existing in the various Mussulman countries. My figures, which for convenience I have arranged in tabular form, are taken principally from an official record, kept for some years past at Jeddah, of the pilgrims landed at that port, and checked, as far as European subjects are concerned, by reference to the consular agents residing there. They may therefore be relied upon as fairly accurate ; while for the land pilgrimage I trust in part my own observations, made three years ago, in part statistics obtained at Cairo and Damascus. For the table of population in the various lands of Islam I am obliged to go more directly to European sources of information. As may be supposed, no statistics on this point of any value were obtainable at Jeddah ; but by taking the figures commonly given in our handbooks, and supplementing and correcting these by reference to such persons as I could find who knew the countries, I have, I hope, arrived at an approximation to the truth, near enough to give a tolerable idea to general readers of the numerical proportions of Islam. Strict accuracy, however, I do not here pretend to, nor would it if obtainable materially help my present argument.

The following is my

TABLE OF THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE OF 1880.

Nationality of Pilgrims.	Arriving by Sea.	Arriving by Land.	Musulman population r'presented
Ottoman subjects including pilgrims from Syria and Irak, but not from Egypt or Arabia proper	8,500	1,000	22,000,000
Egyptians	5,000	1,000	5,000,000
Mogrebbins ("people of the West"), that is to say, Arabic-speaking Mussulmans from the Barbary States, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. These are always classed together and are easily distinguishable from each other	6,000	..	18,000,000
Arabs from Yemen	3,000	..	2,500,000
Arabs from Oman and Hadramant	3,000	..	3,000,000
Arabs from Nejd, Assir, and Hasa, most of them Wahhabites	..	5,000	4,000,000
Arabs from Hejaz, of these perhaps 10,000 Meccans ..	..	22,000	2,000,000
Negroes from Soudan ..	2,000	..	10,000,000(?)
" " Zanzibar ..	1,000	..	1,500,000
Malabari from the Cape of Good Hope	150	..	
Persians	6,000	2,500	8,000,000
Indians (British subjects) ..	15,000	..	40,000,000
Malays, chiefly from Java and Dutch subjects ..	12,000	..	30,000,000
Chinese	100	..	15,000,000
Mongols from the Khanates included in the Ottoman Haj	..	..	6,000,000
Lazis, Circassians, Tartars, &c. (Russian subjects), included in the Ottoman Haj	..	..	5,000,000
Independent Afghans and Beluchis, included in the Indian and Persian Hajs.	..	..	3,000,000
Total of pilgrims present at Arafat .. .. .. Total	93,250	Census of Islam ..	175,000,000

The figures thus roundly given require explanation in order to be of their full value as a bird's-eye view of Islam. I will take them as nearly as possible in the order in which they stand, grouping them, however, for further convenience sake under their various sectarian heads, for it must be remembered that Islam, which in its institution was intended to be one community, political and religious, is now divided not only into many nations, but into many sects. All, however, hold certain fundamental beliefs, and all perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, where they meet on common ground, and it is to this latter fact that the importance attached to the Haj is mainly owing.

The main beliefs common to all Mussulmans are—

1. A belief in one true God, the creator and ordainer of all things.
2. A belief in a future life of reward or punishment.
3. A belief in a divine revelation imparted first to Adam and renewed at intervals to Noah, to Abraham, to Moses, and to Jesus Christ, and last of all in its perfect form to Mohammed. This revelation is not only one of dogma, but of practice. It claims to have taught an universal rule of life for all mankind in politics and legislation as well as in doctrine and in morals. This is called Islam.
4. A belief in the Koran as the literal word of its inspired interpretation by the profit and his companions, preserved through tradition (Hadith).

These summed up in the well-known "Kelemat" or act of faith, "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God," from a common doctrinal basis for every sect of Islam—and also common to all are four religious acts, prayer, fasting, almsgiving and pilgrimage, ordained by the Koran itself. On other points, however, both of belief and practice, they differ widely ; so widely that the sects must be considered as not only distinct from, but hostile to, each other. They are nevertheless, it must be admitted, less absolutely irreconcileable than are the corresponding sects of Christianity, for all allow the rest to be distinctly within the pale of Islam, and they pray on occasion in each other's mosques and kneel at the same shrines on pilgrimage. Neither do they condemn each other's errors as altogether damnable—except, I believe, in the case of the Wahhabites, who accuse other Moslems of polytheism and idolatry. The census of the four great sects may be thus roughly given—

1. The Sunites or Orthodox Mohammedans..	145,000,000
2. The Shiites or Sect of Ali..................	15,000,000
3. The Abadites (Abadhiyeh)..................	7,000,000
4. The Wahhabites	8,000,000

We quote one other short passage because of its special reference to India :—

The Indian Haj is the most numerous, and represents the largest population of all on our list, and it is besides the most wealthy. The Indian Mussulman has less to fear from the climate of Arabia than the native of more northern lands, and few who can afford it fail to perform this religious duty at least once in their lives. The English Government neither checks nor encourages the Haj, and indeed of late years has shown a rather culpable negligence as to the interests of British subjects on pilgrimage. Such at least is the opinion I heard constantly given at Jeddah, and several recent incidents seem to prove that a little closer attention to this matter would be advisable. That ugly story which was told in our newspapers more than a year ago, of the abandonment of a pilgrim ship in the Red Sea by her British captain is, I am sorry to say, a true one, and I heard it confirmed with every circumstance which could aggravate the charges made. The captain in a fit of panic left the ship without any substantial excuse, and if it had not been for the good conduct of a young man, his nephew, who, though ordered to leave too, refused out of humanity, there is little doubt that the vessel would have been lost. A very painful impression was produced on the Jeddans while I was there by the news that this English captain had been sentenced for all punishment by an English court to two years' suspension of his certificate. Indian pilgrims have besides been very roughly treated in Hejaz by the authorities during the last year because they were British subjects, and this without obtaining any redress. Such at least is the gossip of the town. However this may be, it seems to me astonishing that so important a matter as the Indian Haj should be left, as it now is, entirely in the hands of chance.

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

(COL. SIR R. LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., K.C.B., M.P., IN THE *Nineteenth Century*.)

It is related of the wife of Carlyle, that when, after long years, the world at length began to appreciate and admire her husband, and it was told to her, she gave a little scornful laugh, and said 'They tell me things now, as though they were new, which I found out years ago.' There are many among us who have known the Volunteer force intimately for long years, and who have been all along alive to its high qualities, who are being told things about it now, as though they were new, which we found out long ago. What, I will ask, are the things which the public has discovered concerning the Volunteers which place them so much higher in the estimation of their countrymen now than formerly?

It is not easy to give a distinct answer to this question, or to say what has most contributed to this change in public feeling ; for the Volunteers appear to an ordinary observer to be very much the same to-day as they have been for many years past. What mainly constitutes the difference between the Volunteers of 1881 and those of 1860 is a difference, not of kind, but of growth ; and this gradual change, which those who are well acquainted with the force have long watched with interest, the public also have at length recognised and appreciated. They now realise that we possess in our Volunteer force, not merely some thousands of armed men whom a pressing emergency called into being ; not merely detached bodies of irregular troops scattered over the country, and likened sometimes to the *Francs Tireurs* of 1870 ; but a great national army—national in the truest sense of the word, as being the spontaneous product of a national impulse, which instinctively discerned a danger, discovered a remedy, and found means to give it effect far more efficiently than could have been done by any organised scheme promulgated from headquarters.

The 'coming of age' of the Volunteer force is no mere form of words. The nation feels that it is no longer dealing with a child whose very existence was at one time precarious, and who required to be nursed and petted, nor with an untrained youth, of eager but vague aspirations, and sometimes impatient of discipline. The Volunteer force has in truth 'come of age.' Its consitution is formed ; its character has developed ; it has acquired the earnestness of purpose and the tolerance of discipline that belong to manhood ; it has passed through the shoals and perils of youth, and may well look forward to a prolonged life, not of mere pleasure, but of solid usefulness.

The country has recognised this, and the Queen, ever prompt to act in unison with public feeling when the heart of the nation beats true, has celebrated by a distribution of honours among the officers, and by a personal welcome to the men, the majority of one of the best and noblest offspring of her reign. As a fourth portion of the Volunteer army defiled before Her Majesty in the glades of Windsor Park last month, all those who witnessed that grand spectacle must have felt that a reign marked by many social and political changes has been marked also by the creation of a new and solid bulwark of the country and the throne, and that British loyalty and patriotism have found expression, not in words only, but in deeds.

The Volunteers still retain in their manhood those qualities which characterised them in their infancy, and which most distinguish them from the regular troops. They still possess the same disposition for rifle shooting, accompanied by the commendable habit of not wasting ammunition (for which they frequently pay) without scoring advantageously on the targets at which they are firing ; a habit doubly to be valued when the targets are no longer inanimate machines of wood and iron, but a living and formidable foe. They retain, moreover, the same willingness to obey orders which they understand, and the same disposition to carry them out in the spirit as well as in the letter in which they are given, and the same readiness to encounter fatigue and overcome difficulties which distinguished them in their early days. This they showed in a remarkable manner on a certain Easter Monday review day twelve years ago, at Dover, when the whole Volunteer force then present, some 20,000 men, were soaked and deluged with rain and snow and sea-water ; and after standing for some hours on parade exposed to the raging elements, were dismissed by the senior officer to seek what shelter they could in the private and the public houses of the town. But about two o'clock in the day the Commander-in-Chief appeared from Walmer Castle, bringing with him a gleam of fine weather ; the Assembly was sounded in the streets, and in an hour's time the full force which had melted away was again under arms, in perfect order, and marching in undiminished numbers to the downs in the neighbourhood of the town. What troops of regulars, I would ask, could be found who would have carried out the spirit of discipline and obedience so cheerfully and readily and to such an extent as this?

The Volunteers possess, though in a wider and more diffused form, that which is so greatly valued in the army, and which is known under the name of *esprit de corps*. The clan-like regimental spirit is not so intense in the younger force, but if it is more cosmopolitan, it is also more rational and reasonable, and springs from reflection rather than from feeling. This *esprit de corps* stands them in good stead, and does not assume the form of jealousy and rivalship which it occasionally does in the regular service.

Not only has the value of the Volunteer force become of late years more generally recognised, but the standpoint from which the public regard it is also somewhat changed. The successful operations of the Boers in the Transvaal have brought more clearly to the public mind a knowledge of the importance of the breach-loading rifle, and have also shown how great is the amount of individual intelligence, and even craft, which is needed to obtain the best results from the use of that weapon ; and further, how very formidable unprofessional soldiers may become when they throughly understand its use.

That which more than anything keeps the Volunteer force together and renders it popular is rifle-shooting, which gives as much sport to the men as pheasant and rabbit shooting does to those who can afford it. During the long interval of several centuries in our history, since archery and tilting passed away, military exercises have found no place among the amusements and pastimes of the people. In no country have men been so devoted to what are called manly sports as in England, but till the Volunteer movements arose, no outlet for athletic exercise was found for the youth of the country, save in cricket, rowing, football, and such like games, together with sporting both on horseback and on foot. To these has now been added a new outlet for the energy of the country, and the line taken has the advantage of being patriotic and national, elevating what is to a great extent a relaxation and a pastime into the performance of an act of duty and citizenship which is recognised and admired by the public, and which adds to the self-esteem of those who engage in it. Amongst the many well-wishers of the volunteers must be included those who wish to see the youth of the country trained to those physical exercises which add so much to the graceful carriage and good appearance of young men. Englishmen of the upper classes appreciate the benefit of this form of education, and the lower orders will in time learn to value it likewise, and will be able to find it in the ranks of the Volunteers. When the improvement of the health and physique of our vast working population is occupying the thoughts of our philanthropists, let it not be forgotten that in Volunteer training we possess the best school for promoting these objects. The annual Wimbledon meetings have done much towards rendering rifle-shooting a national pastime—thus promoting the stability of the Volunteer movement by creating a wholesome competition and rivalry between the various corps. The best marksmen in each regiment are well known, and can be counted off as readily as the best speakers in the House of Commons.

Let me now draw attention to what is *possible* to be done with the modern arms of precision, supposing that the men are equal to their weapons, which can at present be said only of a few. A small well-trained body of fifty men, placed under cover, can easily fire 3,000 shots in a quarter of an hour (each man firing at the rate of four shots per minute),* and can place every shot at 800 yards into a space no larger than an ordinary-sized room. At this rate a battalion of 800 men could in half an hour pour 80,000 or 90,000 bullets into an enemy advancing against them, thus producing a shower of lead under which no troops could stand, much less advance ; an instructive and consolatory reflection to a country whose army can never be numerically large, and which should therefore endeavour to make amends for the smallness of numbers by the high training and superior intelligence of the men. The waste of ammunition and the consequent loss of opportunity in war are enormous. They must always be large, but might be greatly reduced.

The form of drill best calculated to bring out the merits of rifleshooting is that which tends to give to a man when going into action the fullest opportunity of carrying out his object, which is to kill his enemy and to prevent his enemy killing him. The spade is therefore destined to become an implement second only in importance to the rifle, for by its use a man can place himself in a position of comparative safety which enables him to devote his whole attention to firing. The success of his firing depends of course in great measure upon the quality of his weapon. The regular army are all furnished with the Martini-Henry rifle, while at present that weapon is only issued to the Militia and the Volunteers at the rate of three or four per cent.

Like all institutions which have in them the element of permanence, the constitution of the Volunteer force (similar in this to the constitution of the country) has been one of gradual development and change. The attitude of the Government towards the Volunteer force has always been one of reserve, leaving it in a great degree to its own management and to its own resources. Whether this has been due to well considered policy or to economical convenience, no other system would probably have answered as well.

In 1879 a change, involving an important improvement, was made by the Secretary of State for War under the late Government, whereby the old system under which the Volunteers had no military chief and were acquainted with the commander of the forces only as the head of the regular army, while their own chief was to be found in the War Office, was superseded. By this new arrangement the Volunteers, like the rest of the forces of the Crown, are now placed directly under the Commander-in-Chief, who appoints an adjutant-general, who is held responsible for their discipline and good conduct. This important change of organisation, which has somewhat escaped public notice, has cotributed greatly to the harmonious working of the Volunteer force, as well as to the improvement of operations in the field, and the better manner in which the force is handled by officers of the regular army at field-days and reviews.

The advantage of thus placing the Volunteers directly under the military authorities at the Horse Guards was never more noticeable than on the occasion of the recent view of the Windsor Park, when the best and most complete system of staff organisation that has yet been seen, was in force. The brigades were under the command of officers of the regular army, who were frequently already acquainted with the men and their officers from having known them at home and in the counties and territorial districts where their depôts are placed. But the improvement of the relations subsisting between the brigadiers and the troops under their command was not the only noticeble advantage of the new staff organisation. Greater interest and a wider sense of responsibility were manifest throughout. The orders of the staff were conveyed with great precision and quietude; while the arrangements for the comfort of the men displayed much care and methodical forethought. Never before have Volunteers been treated with so much consideration as on the occasion of their visit to Windsor, and by their orderly conduct and readyness to carry out orders they proved themselves well worthy of such consideration. Never before have the travelling arrangements been so complete or so comprehensive—a result in great measure due to these combinations having been made by direct communication between the War Office and the railway authorities, instead of (as on previous occasions) between the Volunteer commanders and the railway officials—all orders respecting conveyance by rail being on this occasion issued direct from the War Office. The railway stations were under the charge of experienced officers, whose management of the Volunteers was admirable. In my experience the Horse Guards have never taken so much pains to make a review succeed. That the Horse Guards Staff would have endeavoured to do this under any system no one will deny ; but now that the Volunteers are under the immediate control and direction of the Commander-in-Chief, it has been done *con amore*, as was indeed natural and to be expected. To this improved system of organization, therefore, do we owe the marked change for the better, and the improved understanding subsisting between the authorities at head-quarters and the Volunteers. A further attempt at centralization was contemplated by the Quartermaster-General's department, who proposed to provide provisions for the troops during the day. This plan was, however, abandoned, leaving each regiment to provide their own food in their own way. Another and more successful attempt may possibly be made on some future occasion, though it may be open to doubt whether, under the unformed system of the Volunteers, the decentralization system with regard to the commissariat is not the safer plan to rely on.

Having shown some of the various changes and improvements which the Volunteer force have undergone, it will be well now to consider the position which it at present occupies, and to ascertain clearly what it is that the country has to rely upon, and to what extent it can look to the Volunteer army for aid in case of need.

It was the dread of invasion, and of the fearful consequences it must entail, that called the Volunteer force into being twenty-two years ago. Invasion of our country is the one and only national danger that would silence all party differences, and unite the whole nation in an overwhelming sense of the necessity of action. It is also the one danger that would cause every one to disregard personal inconvenience and to overcome the difficulty of abandoning for a time their ordinary avocations. The remarkable absence of jealousy with which the Volunteer force is now regarded is due to its thoroughly non-political character, a character which it is of vital importance to retain.

At the same time, the question must inevitably arise—is it expedient, or indeed possible, to restrict the availableness of so vast a body of armed men to a single possible emergency which may never arise? Is it not a waste of power and a voluntary throwing away of a valuable addition to our limited resources?

The problem of how the Volunteer force can be made of service to the regular army, without changing its peculiar character and object, is in my opinion capable of being in some degree solved by utilising the force as a feeder to our regular Army Reserve. That it is already such, though in an indirect manner, must be conceded, as is shown both by the military spirit which it engenders among the people, and by the number of trained men who pass annually through its ranks into civil life. Practically it has become impossible, in making calculations as to the strength of our national armaments, to pass over the Volunteers. The fact that we possess 200,000 armed and disciplined troops, the pick of the nation, cannot be overlooked, nor can we forget that this number represents but a portion of those who have passed through the ranks, and have retired into civil life, but whom a great national danger would doubtless bring back to their regiments in large numbers. In the regiment with which I am best acquainted 1,400 men have during the last seven years passed through the corps, showing an entrance into the service of 200 men a year, and an exit into civil life of trained soldiers to the same amount. This, on an existing regimental establishment of 1,000 men, gives an average service of five years to each Volunteer.

Military legislation during the last few years has tended in the direction of the recognition of the Volunteers as an acknowledged branch of the service, and of the bringing together into working combination the three forces—the Regulars, the Militia, and the Volunteers ; a system which may be further extended by drawing the Volunteers into the territorial system, of which they obviously form an essential part. Military men are daily growing to look upon the Volunteers less as amateurs and more as real soldiers. But it must be clearly understood that the intention of the Volunteers is not to take the place of the regular army, nor to abandon the civil element of their own lives. This feeling is truly expressed in the saying of a noble lord, which was frequently quoted in the early days of the movement—viz., that the Volunteers would fail in their purpose if one soldier less was maintained in Her Majesty's army in consequence of their existence.

I believe, however, that a considerable improvement and expansion may be effected, without risk to the well-being and essential character of the force, and combining at the same time great advantage to the regular army, by establishing a system by which the Army Reserve may be strengthened and recruited by men passing into it from the Volunteer ranks. Three years' drill with the colours is considered sufficient to qualify a man to take his place in the Army Reserve, and, under certain circumstances, the Secretary of State for War reserves to himself the right of passing into the Reserve men who have only served three years in the ranks. The establishment of an Army Reserve has never been popular in the service, although its absolute need has been shown time after time in our recent history. That which disturbs and vexes the spirit of our officers is, that regiments are sometimes sacrificed to the Reserve, and that men qualified by careful training to make creditable soldiers are drawn away into the Reserve, and pass into civil life, from which they may never return—at all events, into those regiments which made them and trained them into soldiers. Whilst the duty of supporting the Reserve is disliked by the army, I cannot doubt but that, if tried, it would be popular with the Volunteers, and would give them that connection with the regular service which has not been provided in the recent organisation scheme. The Volunteers form no part of the territorial regiments recently established, although down to the present moment this force is the only one which can properly claim that designation. In counties and large cities in the provinces it is the Volunteer force *par excellence*, and beyond all others, which the people take a pride in, and will even make personal sacrifices to maintain and support. Leaving the Volunteers out of the territorial system is a blot and a weakness which it is to be hoped will ere long be corrected.

The Volunteers and their officers have access to recruiting fields unknown to the agents of the regular army. The Volunteers deal with a class of men of greater intelligence and of more self-restraint than our soldiers usually are. They are the superior class of men who the authors of the short-service system confidently maintained would join the army as soon as long service was abolished. They are the men whom those who wish well to the army still hope to attract into the ranks at all times, but especially in time of war. But unless trained to arms, these men, however intelligent, would be worthless as soldiers.

The question is, therefore, how best to connect the Volunteers with the army, so that those who desire to serve during a campaign may find a ready path into the ranks. A Volunteer Service Reserve would, in my opinion, secure a class of men superior to any who have hitherto been drawn into the regular service. Joining the Reserve would be, of course, perfectly optional with each individual man. The qualification should be high. The men should have served a certain number of years in the Volunteers ; they should be recommended by their own officers and should satisfy the inspecting officer, and should come up to any standard which it may be thought right to impose. Their term of engagement should not be more onerous than that attached to the Army Reserve, which is, that they are liable to be called out only after a great national emergency has been declared, and to serve only for the campaign ; and their reserve pay should be the same as that of the Army Reserve—viz. 6*d*. a day, or 9*l*. 2*s*. a year. It is not very material whether, after joining the Reserve, they should remain in the Volunteer service or not ; but my own leaning is in favour of retaining them, if they wish to remain, in the Volunteer force, where they would continue to do the regulation drills and attend the usual inspection, and would, moreover, greatly strengthen the regiments to which they belong. Their mode of serving, in the event of their being called out, would be matter of further consideration. They might be formed into separate companies attached to the territorial regiments, of which they ought to form part, or they might be formed into regiments and brigades by themselves. A portion of their own officers would probably serve with them.

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* In the 'Mullens Competition' at Wimbledon at moving targets, the competitors, this year, fired eight shots per minute, but the hits were only fifteen per cent.

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